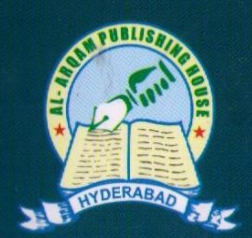
My Prayer, my sacrifice, my living and my dying are for Allaah, Lord of the world. (Al-An- 'aam V:162)

Surely! Allaah is my Lord and your Lord, so worship Him. This is the straight path. (Al-Imran V:51)



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The Perfect Prayer

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By

Syed Hidayath Mohiuddin Mushtaq

First Edition Muharram 1431 Hijri
Second Edition Jamaadi-us-Saani 1431 Hijri



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O my Lord! Make me and my offspring steadfast in prayer.

O Lord! Accept my invocation (Du'aa)

— Soorah Ibrahim, Verse 40 & 41

Pronunciation of Arabic letters which are used in this

Letter Used	As Sounded
A	Arab, Abdoman, Final
AA	After, Large, Car, Park, Last
I	Is, Big, Did, Hit, Mix
EE	Bee, Tree, Deep, Feel
U	Put, Full
OO	Zoo, Cool, Boot, Moon
Y	My, Fly, Try
DOUBLE LETTER	Terror, Arrest, Passage, Pillow, Killer
ARABIC LETTERS	
خ	Kh
ع	'A
غ	Gh
ق	Q

ABBREVIATIONS USED

(S.A.W.S) Sal-lal-laahu 'Alyhi wa Sal-lam (Peace be upon him)

(R.A.A.) Razi Allaahu 'Anhu. (Allaah Pleased with Him)

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Introduction

*A*ll praise is to Allaah, we praise Him and we seek His aid and we ask His forgiveness, and we seek shelter with Allaah from the evil of ourselves and from the wickedness of our deeds. Whomsoever Allah guides, there is none can misguide him and whosoever Allaah sends astray there is none can guide him. And I bear witness that none is worthy of worship except Allaah, Alone, without partners and I bear witness that Muhammad is His slave and His Messenger.

Now a day's English medium schools have become common, each and every parent wish to join their children's in these schools. Because of this our children are unable to read Arabic and Urdu languages. Our religious literature mostly is found in Urdu and Arabic language. Next to faith prayer is the first and most important tenet of Islam.

The Holy Prophet (S.A.W.S) said: "The prayer is first thing that will be asked to slave on the Day of Judgment. If this is accepted, rest of his deeds will also be accepted. If his prayer is rejected, so also will all his deeds be rejected". (Ahmad, Abu Daoud, Ibn Majah and others)

Importance of this I feel necessary to write a hand book about prayer in English language, in which Soorahs, Tasbeehats and Du'as are written in English, script.

The booklet is written in very simple and easy language so that every young reader can understand the whole book without any difficulty. May Allaah, the Almighty accept my effort and over look shortcomings and cover up with His mercy in this world and Hereafter.

In last I ackonwledge and appriciate my youngest daughter who co-operated me in writing this book. May Allaah grant her trermendously growth in knowledge.

Syed Hidayath Mohiuddin Mushtaq

THE IMPORTANCE OF PRAYER

*P*rayer is the symbol of a life of faith; Prayer is the most important tenet in Islam. In 700 places the Quraan instructs people about prayer.

The following few verses from the Holy Quraan concerning the Prayer are:

1. "Verily, I am Allah, none has the right to be worshipped but I, so worship me and offer prayer perfectly for My remembrance." *(Taa-Haa V: 14)*
2. " I have only created the Jinn and the men that they may worship ME". *(Az-Zaariyaat V:56)*
3. "Who believe in the unseen and keep up prayer, and spend out of what We have given them". *(Al-Baqarah V:3)*
4. "O Mankind! Worship your Lord, who created you and those who were before you so that you may become the pious". *(Al-Baqarah V: 21)*
5. "Successful, indeed, are the believers who are humble in their prayers". *(Al-M'uminoon V:1-2)*
6. "And those who guard their prayers well, Such dwell in the Gar dens (i.e. Paradise) honoured". *(Al-Ma'aarij V: 34-35)*
7. "Offer prayers. Verily, prayer keeps away from shameful and un lawful deeds". *(Al-'Ankaboot V:45)*
8. "And seek help(from Allah) with patient perseverance and prayer; it is indeed hard except for those who are humble". *(Al-Baqarah V:45)*
9. "Oh, you who believe! Seek help in patience and pray. Truly! Allah is with the patient [i.e. in His knowledge, His Hearing and His seeing]". *(Al-Baqarah V:153)*
10. "Guard strictly the (five obligatory) Prayers especially the middle ('Asr) prayer. And stand before Allah with obedience [and do not speak to others during the prayers]" . *(Al-Baqarah V: 238)*
11. "He is successful who purifies himself, and remembers the name of His Lord and prays [five obligatory prayer and "Nawaafil" additional prayers]". *(Al-A'laa V:14-15)*
12. "They are those who if we firmly establish them on earth, remain constant in prayer, give the Zakaat (poor-due), and enjoin the doing of Allah rests the final outcome of all events". *(Al-Hajj V: 41)*

13. "Recite what is revealed to you from the Book [the Quraan] and establish regular prayers". *(Al-'Ankaboot V: 45)*

14. "As for those hold fast to the Book[i.e. act on its teaching]and establish regular prayer, never shall We suffer the rewards of righ teoustoperish". *(Al-A'raaf V:170)*

15. "And We sent them inspiration to do good deeds and to establish regular prayer". *(Al-Anbiyaa V: 73)*

16. "Enjoin prayer on your people and be constant therein. We ask you not to provide subsistence, We provide it for you". *(Taa – Haa V:132)*

17. "Men whom neither trade nor sale diverts them from the Remembrance of Allah, nor from regular prayer and paying Zakaat (poor-due).They fear a day when hearts and eyes will be overturned". *(An-Noor V:37)*

18. "Offer prayers perfectly, and pay Zakaat (poor-due), whatever of good you send forth for yourselves before you, you shall find it with Allah. Certainly, Allah is all Seer of what you do". *(Al-Baqarah V:110)*

19. "But after them there followed a people who delayed their prayers and followed after lusts, soon then, will they face destruction". *(Maryam V:59)*

20. "So woe to the worshippers who are careless in the performance of their prayers from its stated time". *(Al-Maa'oon V:4-5)*

Some sayings of the Prophet (S.A.W.S) concerning the Prayer.

1. "Prayer is a pillar of Islaam". *(Baihaqi, Dailami, Ahmad and others)*
2. "Prayer has been made My delight". *(Nasai)*
3. "Prayer has been made coolness for My eyes". *(Ahmad and Nasai)*
4. "The prayer is first thing that will be asked to slave on the Day of Judgement. If this is accepted, the rest of his deeds will be also ac cepted. If his prayer is rejected, so also will all his deeds be re-jected". *(Ahmad, Abu Daoud, Ibn Majah and others).*
5. The Holy Prophet (S.A.W.S) said: "When one of you offers the prayer, he whispers with his Lord". *(Bukhari)*
6. Verily, the slave, when he starts his prayer, should turn his face to Allah, the Almighty, the All-powerful, and he should not turn it away from him until he leaves or turns to right and left." *(Ahmad, Abu Daoud and Nasai)*

7. The Holy Prophet (S.A.W.S) said: "Tell me, if there is stream at the door of one of you in which he bathes himself five times a day, what do you say, will it leave any dirt on him? The companions said: "No dirt would remain on him. "The Prophet (S.A.W.S) said: "This is the like-ness of the five prayers with which Allah washes away all faults." *(Bukhari and Muslim)*
8. "He who leaves the 'Asr prayer (intentionally) is like the one who has lost his family and property." *(Bukhari)*
9. Allah, Exalted is He, has decreed: "O sons of Adam! If you commit yourselves and worship Me then I will enrich your hearts and deliver you from poverty. But if you refuse, I will fill your hearts with concern, and allow you to stagnate in the poverty of your own souls." *(Tirmizi)*
10. "Verily, when the slave prays and performs his prayer well, it is raised up and lightened, and when it reaches the doors of the heavens, they are opened for it and it intercedes (with Allaah) on his behalf, saying: "May Allaah preserve you as did me. But if he prays badly, not Perfecting its Rukoo', or its Sujood, nor (observing) its limits, it is raised Up and it is darkened and it says: "May Allaah lose you, as you have lost Me." And when it reaches the doors of the heavens, they are closed upon it, then it is rolled up like a bundled garment and it is throwed back on the Face of his owner." *(Tabraani)*
11. According to Ibn 'Abbas and 'Abdullaah Ibn Mas'ood (R.A.A): "If the prayer of any One does not prevent him from lewdness and all kinds of evil, illegal and Sinful deeds, then his prayer increases him in nothing but loss, and to be far away from his Lord (Allaah)." *Tafseer Al-Qurtubi, Vol. 13 - Pg. 348*
12. "There is no share in Islam for the one who abandons prayer". *(Tirmizi)*
13. "A person who combines two prayers without any strong excuse reaches one of the doors of major sin". *(Haakim)*
14. 'Umarah ibn Ruwybah (R.A.A) said that he heard Allaahs Messen-ger (S.A.W.S) say, "No one will enter the Fire who has prayed be-fore the rising of the sun and before its setting," [meaning the dawn and after-noon prayers]. *(Muslim)*
15. Abu Moosa Ash 'aree (R.A.A) reported that Allaahs Messenger (S.A.W.S) said, "He who observes the two cool times of prayer (dawn and after nightfall) will enter the Garden. [Paradise] *(Bukhari and Muslim)*
16. Burydah (R.A.A.) says that the Massenger of Allah (S.A.W.S.) said: Convey happy news of full brilliant light on the Day of Judgement to such persons who go to a mosque (to offer prayers) even in darknight. (Abu Daoud and Tirmizi)

17. Abu Huryrah (R.A.A) reported Allaahs Messenger (S.A.W.S) said, "Angels take turns among you by night and day, and they all assemble at the dawn and afternoon prayers. Those who spend the night among then ascend, and their Lord ask them, yet He is best informed about them, "How did you leave My slaves?" They reply, "We left them while they were praying, and we came to them while they were praying". *(Bukhari and Muslim)*

18. Jundub al-Qasri (R.A.A) reported Allaahs Messenger (S.A.W.S) as saying, "When anyone prays the morning prayer he is in Allaahs pro-tection; so see that Allaah does not call you to account for withdrawing in any respect from His protection, for if He does this to anyone for any cause He will catch him and run him over on his face in the Fire of Hell." *(Muslim)*

19. Abu Huryrah (R.A.A) reported Allaahs Messenger (S.A.W.S) as saying, "No prayer is more burdensome to the hypocrite then the dawn and the evening prayers; but if they knew what blessing lays in them, they would come to them even if they had to crawl to do so." *(Bukhari and Muslim)*

20. Concerning Allaahs words, "The recitation of the dawn is witnessed" *(Banee Israaeel V: 78)*

Abu Huryrah (R.A.A) quoted the Prophet (S.A.W.S) as saying, "The angels of the night and the angels of the day are present at it." *(Tirmizi)*

KINDS OF PRAYER

There are five kind of prayer :-

(a) Farz i.e.; Obligatory.

(b) Sunnah Muakkadah i.e.; the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.S) never leaves offers regularly and stressed to his companions to offer.

(c) Sunnah Ghyr Muakkadah i.e.; the Prophet (S.A.W.S) offers usually but sometimes leaves it.

(d) Waajib i.e; Imperative next to obligatory.

(e) Nafl i.e.; voluntary.

THE TIMES OF THE FIVE DAILY OBLIGATORY PRAYERS AND THEIR RAKA'HS.

Each prayer is made up of a specified number of Raka'hs. Each Raka'ah consists of six items. (1) Takbeer Tahreemah (2) Qiyaam (3) Qiraat (4) Ruku'oo (5) Two Sajdah's (6) Jalsah: A short sitting in between two prostrations.

Qa'adah Oolaa: Sitting for "Attahiyyaat" only.

Qa'adah Aakhirah: Last sitting for "Attahiyyaat", Greetings to the Holy Prophet and supplication.

"Certainly Prayer is timed prescription for the believers." *(An-Nisaa V:103)*

1. **Salaat-ul-Fajr** (Dawn Prayer): Two Raka'ahs. Its times starts from dawn until sunrise. *(Tirmizi)*
2. **Salaat-uz- Zuhr** (Mid-Day Prayer): Four Raka'ahs. It times begins after Zawaal (decline of the sun)till the shadows of things becomes equal to twice the shadow of their original size.(Bukhari) In winter offer prayer in early time and in summer offer when the heat of the Sun is reduced. *(Bukhari)*
3. **Salaat-ul-'Asr** (After Noon Prayer): Four Raka'ahs. Its times begins with the end of the time of Zuhr till the Sunset. *(Bukhari)*
4. **Salaat-ul-Maghrib** (Evening Prayer): Three Raka'ahs. Its times begin immediately after sunset and ends on the fading of twilight. *(Muslim)*
5. **Salaat-ul-'Ishaa** (Night prayer): Four Raka'ahs. Its times begins after the fading of twilight and ends before dawn(Muslim) but it is described to say this prayer before midnight. *(Tirmizi)*

TIMES WHEN OFFERING OF PRAYER IS FORBIDDEN

1. **At sunrise.** (Bukhari, Muslim and Nasai)
2. **At noon.** [When the sun is straight over the head]. (Muslim and Nasai)
3. **At Sunset.** *(Bukhari, Muslim and Nasai)*
4. In these three times Funeral prayer is also forbidden. *(Muslim)*
5. *Sajdah - At - Tilaawah is also forbidden in these three times. (Al Hidayah)*
6. After offering the Fajr prayer till the complete sunrise and similarly after the 'Asr prayer till the complete sunset. *(Bukhari)*

However **"Qazaa"** the missed prayer can be offered. *(Bukhari)*

* Sajdah- at- Tilaawah: Prostrate while reciting the Quran.

1. At sunrise and setting of sun the disbelievers (Kuffar) do prostration to sun. *(Muslim by 'Amroo Bin 'Utbah [R.A.A])*
2. The fire of Hell is stirred up at noon time. *(Muslim)*

AAYAAT SAJDAH

There are fourteen Aayaats in the Holy Quran which require performing a Sajdah, when reading them or hearing them recited. In these Aayaat it is mentioned that Allah's servants extol His limitless glory and prostrate themselves before their Lord.

Sajdah at-Tilaawah consists of only one Sajdah. It requires neither Tasha-hud nor Salaam. The referred way of doing this Sajdah is to say Takbeer الله اكبر *"Allaahu Akbar"* with out raising the hand with intention of Sajdah-at-Tilaawah and to prostrate and recite سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى *"Subhaana Rab-bi-yal A'alaa"* at least three times then stand up saying Takbeer again.

When ever the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.S.) hears good news, does prostration to thank of Allah. *(Abu Daoud and Tirmizi)*

SUNNAT MUAKKADAH PRAYERS AND RAKA'AHS

1. **Fajr** : Pre Farz two Raka'ahs. *(Muslim and Abu Daoud)*
2. **Zuhr** : Pre Farz four Raka'ahs. *(Bukhari and Tirmizi)*
   After Farz two Raka'ahs. *(Tirmizi)*
3. **Maghrib** : After Farz two Raka'ahs. *(Tirmizi)*
4. **'Ishaa** : After Farz two Raka'ahs. *(Tirmizi)*
5. **Jum'ah** : Pre Farz four Raka'ahs.
   (Musnaf Abi Shybah from Ibrahim 2/131)
   After Farz four Raka'ahs. *(Muslim)*

SUNNAT GHYR MUAKKADH PRAYER AND RAKA'HS

1. **'Asr** : Pre Farz four Raka'ahs. *(Abu Daoud and Tirmizi)*
2. **'Ishaa** : Pre Farz four Raka'ahs. *(Abu Daoud)*

WAAJIB PRAYER AND RAKA'AHS

After 'Ishaa the last night prayer three Raka'ahs is called "Witr" prayer. (Bukhari)

OBLIGATORY ACTS IN PRAYER

The following acts are compulsory in prayer. If one of its missed due to forgetfulness, prayer should be repeated.

1. To say الله اكبر *"Allaahu Akbar"* Takbeer Tahreema after intent. *(Abu Daoud)*
2. To stand. [Qiyaam] *(Bukhari)*
3. To recite the Holy Quran. [Qiraat] *(Bukhari)*
4. To bow [perform Rukoo'] *(Bukhari, Ahmad and Tirmizi)*
5. To perform two prostrations in each Raka'ah. *(Bukhari)*
6. The last sitting for the Tasha-hud. *(Bukhari and Muslim)*

ESSENTIAL ACTS IN PRAYER.

The following acts are essential in prayer. If one of them is missed due to forgetfulness, perform "Sajdah as-Sahw" (Prostration of forgetfulness) to correct the mistake.

1. To recite Sooratul Faatiha in every Raka'ah of every Prayer. *(Bukhari)*
2. To recite a small Soorah or some other Aayaats from the Quran in the first two Raka'ahs of any Farz prayer after the recitation of Sooratul Faatihah. *(Ahmad)*
3. To recite a small Soorah or some other Aayaats from the Quran in each Raka'ah of Sunnah, waajib and Nafl prayer. *(Abu Daoud)*
4. Standing erect after Rukoo'. [Qaumah]. *(Bukhari and Ibn Maajah)*
5. Sitting up for a while between the two prostrations. [Jalsah] *(Bukhari and Muslim)*
6. To perform each action of prayer comfortably without haste. *(Bukhari, Ibn maajah and Abu Daoud)*
7. To follow the order prescribed for prayer. *(Bukhari)*
8. In the prayer of three or four Raka'ahs sit after two Raka'ahs for reciting Tsahahud. *(Bukhari and Muslim)*
9. In the last sitting of each prayer reciting Tasha-hud. *(Bukhari andMslim)*
10. For Imaam to recite the Holy Quran loudly in Fajr, Maghrib,'Ishaa, Jumu'ah, Traaweeh, witr prayer during Ramadan and both 'Eeds prayers. These Prayers are called "Jahree". *(Bukhari)*

11. In Zuhr and 'Asr prayer recites silently is called "Sirree". *(Bukhari)*

12. In the witr prayer say "Takbeer" اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ *"Allaahu Akbar"* before reciting the Du'aa Qunoot. *(Muslim)*

13. In both the 'Eeds prayers say additional "Takbeer". *(Tirmizi)*

14. End the prayer by saying اَلسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَ رَحْمَةُ اللّٰهِ *"As-Slaamu 'Alykum wa Rahmatullaah"* *(Muslim, Nasai and Tirmizi)*

ACTIONS THAT INVALIDATE PRAYER

1. Loss of ablution, as ablution is a must to offer Prayer. *(Al-Maaidah V: 6)*
2. Without any reason not facing the Qiblah. *(Bukhari)*
3. Uncover the "SATAR" for a period of time in which 3 times سُبْحَانَ اللّٰهِ *"Subhaanallaah"* can be said. *(Bukhari)*
4. Wearing dress below the ankles. *(Abu Daoud and Ahmad)*
5. Prostrate on UN clean place. *(Abu Daoud)*
6. Excessive movements which is not related to acts of prayer *(Muslim)* such as adjusting dress, put glasses on prayer mat, clean the place of prostration, a woman collects her hair and ties them in a knot or play with ornament etc.
7. Talking intentionally or unintentionally. *(Bukhari)*
8. Saying any word not connected to prayer. *(Bukhari)* Such as answering the sneezer, React to sad news and say اِنَّا لِلّٰهِ وَاِنَّا اِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُوْنَ *"Innaa lillaahi wa Innaa Ilyhi Raaji'oon"* or hearing some good news and say اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ *"Alhamdu Lillaah"* or upon hearing some wonder news say سُبْحَانَ اللّٰهِ *"Subhaanallaah"*
9. Recite the Holy Quraan by seeing. *(Abu Daoud)*
10. Eating or drinking intentionally or forgetfully, though it may be a little. *(Musnaf Ibn Abi Shybah: 2/476)*
11. Laughing aloud. *(Mujamma' Az-Zawaaid: V 1/246)*
12. Missing out of obligatory act such as "RUKOO' or SAJDAH" etc.

Note: Allaah's Messenger said: "During the prayer do not look hither and thither, through such acts Satan takes away (a portion) from the prayer of a person". *(Bukhari – by Aaishah" [R.A.A])*

He (S.A.W.S) also warns to his companions: "Do not look towards the sky during the prayer; otherwise your eye-sight would be taken away". *(Bukhari-by Anas bin Maalik [R.A.A])*

MASNOON QIRAAT (Traditional Reciting)

The Holy Prophet (S.A.W.S) usually recites the following Soorah's in the prayer; this is not compulsory but preferable.

FAJR: Al-Hujuraat to Al-Burooj. *(Nasai by Abu Huryrah [R.A.A])*

Al-Mu'minoon. *(Muslim by Abdullah bin As-Saaib [R.A.A])*

Yaseen (Ahmad authenticated by Albaani in his book, *"The Prophet's Prayer" page No 108)*

AS-Saaf-Faat. (Abu Y'alaa authenticated by Albaani in his book, *"The Prophet's Prayer" page No. 108)*

Qaaf. *(Muslim by Jaabir bin Samrah [R.A.A])*

At-Toor. *(Bukhari by Um Salma [R.A.A])*

Al-Waaqi'ah. *(Ibn Khuzymah 1/265)*

In the Sunnah prayer: recite in the first Raka'ah Soorat Al-kaafiroon, in the second Raka'ah Soorah Al-Ikhlaas. *(Muslim and Tirmizi)*

ZUHR : Al-Hujuraat to Al-Burooj. *(Tirmizi)*

Al –Inshiqaaq, Al-Ghaashiyah and Ash-Shams. *(Ibn Khuzymah: 1/257)*

Wat-Taariq and Al-Burooj. *(Muslim by Abi Sa'eed [R.A.A])*

Al-'Alaa. *(Abu Daoud and Tirmizi)*

Al-Lail. *(Muslim from Jaabir bin Sumrah [R.A.A])*

'ASR : Al-Burooj to Al-By- Yinah. *(Tirmizi)*

Al-Burooj and At-Taariq. *(Nasai by 'Aaishah [R.A.A], At-T'aleeqaat)*

MAGHRIB : Al-By- Yinah to An-Naas. *(Nasai by Abu Huryrah [R.A.A])*

MUHAMMAD. *(Tabrani, authenticated by Al-Albaanee in his book, "The Prophet's Prayer" On page 114)*

At-Teen. *(Ahmad, authenticated by AL-Albanee in his book, "The Prophet's Prayer "on page 114)*

'ISHAA : Al-Burooj to Al-By-Yinah. *(Tirmizi)*

Al-'Alaa, Ash-Shams, Al-Lail, Az-Zuhaa. *(Bukari and Muslim by Jaabir [R.A.A])*

Al-Burooj to Al-By-Yinah. *(Nasai by Abu Huryrah. [R.A.A] Mar'aat 1/619)*

Al-Inshiqaaq. *(Bukhari by Abu Huryrah. [R.A.A])*

At-Teen. *(Bukhari and Muslim by Al-Barraa Ibn 'Aazib. [R.A.A])*

WITR : In the first Raka'ah Al-A'laa, in the second Al-Kaafiroon and in

The third Al-Ikhlaas. *(Ahmad, Abu Daoud and Tirmizi)*

Al-Jumu'ah and Al-Ghaashiyah or Al-'Alaa and Al-Ghaashiyah. *(Muslim by An-N'umaan bin Basheer [R.A.A])*

JUMU'AH : Al-Jumu'ah and Al-Munaafiqoon *(Muslim by Abu Huryrah [R.A.A])*

FAJR PRAYER OF JUMU'AH : As-Sajdah, Ad-Dahr *(Bukhari)*

'EEDS: Qaaf and Al-Qamar *(Muslim book of 'Eeds)*

Al-A'Alaa and Al-Ghaashiyah. *(Muslim book of Jumu'ah)*

AZAAN (CALL TO JOIN CONGREGATIONAL PRAYER)

Azaan is called for every obligatory prayer at its particular time. It announces that the time is due and the believers should prepare themselves to offer the prayer. The Muazzin (a person who calls for prayer) should be a male.

1. Stand on a raised platform facing the Qiblah. *(Abu Daoud)*
2. Insert the tips of forefingers in ears. *(Tirmizi)*
3. Pronounce the Azaan in a loud and clear voice. *(Tirmizi, Ahmad and Abu Daoud)*
4. Do not pronounce the Azaan in such way that words of Azaan be prolonged in a melodious voice. Pronounce it as per "Tajweed" rules. (Al-Bahr-ar-Raaiq 1/44546)

The words of Azaan are as follow :

1. اللهُ اَكْبَرُ *"Allaahu Akbar"* (4 times)
2. اَشْهَدُ اَنْ لَّا اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللهُ *"Ash Hadu Allaaaa Ilaaha Il Lal laah"* (Twice)

3. اَشْهَدُ اَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَّسُوْلُ اللهِ *"Ash Hadu Anna Muhammadur Rasoolullaah"* (Twice)
4. حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلٰوةِ *"Hy ya 'alas Salaah"* (Twice; turning the face to the right)
5. حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ *"Hy ya 'alal Falaah"* (Twice; turning the face to the left)
6. اللهُ اَكْبَرُ *"Allaahu Akbar"* (Twice)
7. لَآ اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللهُ *"Laaaa Ilaaha Il Lal Laah"* (Once) (Muslim)

In the Azaan for the Fajr prayer, after saying حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ *"Hy ya 'alal Falaah"*

8. اَلصَّلٰوةُ خَيْرٌ مِّنَ النَّوْمِ *"As Salaatu Khyrum Minan Naum"* [Twice] (Abu Daoud and Nasai)

It is compulsory to listeners of Azaan, to repeat in low voice, the same words of Azaan.

But in the place of حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلٰوةِ *"Hy ya 'alas Salaah"* and حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ *"Hy ya 'alal Falaah"* should say: لَاحَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ اِلَّا بِاللهِ *"Laa Haula Walaa Qu wata Illaa Billaah"* (Muslim)

When the Azaan is over, invoke the blessings and mercies of Allaah up on the Prophet. *(Muslim)*

Then recite the following supplication.

اَللّٰهُمَّ رَبَّ هٰذِهِ الدَّعْوَةِ التَّآمَّةِ ، وَالصَّلٰوةِ الْقَآئِمَةِ ،اٰتِ مُحَمَّدَنِ الْوَسِيْلَةَ وَالْفَضِيْلَةَ ،
وَابْعَثْهُ مَقَامًا مَّحْمُوْدًا نِ الَّذِىْ وَعَدْتَّهٗ اِنَّكَ لَا تُخْلِفُ الْمِيْعَادُ

"Allaahumma Rabba Haazi hid D'awatit Taama ti Was Salaatil Qaaaa Imati Aati Muhammada nil Waseelata Wal Fazeelata Wab 'ashu Maqaamam Mahmooda nillazee Wa 'attahoo Innaka Laa Tukhliful Mee'aad" (Bukhari)

VIRTUE : *The Holy Prophet (S.A.W.S) said : "My intercession is necessary on the Day of Qiyamah for that person who recites this Du'a after hearing Azaan. (Abu Daoud and Baihaqui)*

OBLIGATORY ACTS OF ABLUTION

1. Intention for performing the ablution. *(Bukhari)*

2. Washing the face. *(Al–Maaidah: V-6)* [from the forehead to the lower portion of the chin and from one earlobe to the other lobe].

3. Wash both arms up to the elbow. *(Al –Maaidah: V -6)*

   [Pass the fingers of one hand through the fingers of the other hand, so that water reaches all parts of the fingers. To ensure that no part of the arms is left dry, cup one hand after the other and allow water to run down the arms].

4. (Masah) Wiping of the head with wet palms. *(Al -Maaidah: V -6)*

5. Wash both feet up to the ankles. *(Al–Maaidah: V-6)* [Cautiously clean all the fingers and toes].

Note: Washing the above parts once, ablution is completed.

WUZU *(As per practice of Messenger of Allaah)*

1. Intention at the beginning of the ablution. *(Bukhari)*
2. To face Qiblah and do it in a clean and high place. *(Ibn Khuzymah)*
3. Start Wuzu by saying بِسْمِ اللّٰه *"Bismillaah"*. *(Nasai, Ibn Khuzymah)*
4. Use (Miswak) teeth brushing *(Bukhari and Muslim)*
5. Applying first to the right side of teeth and then to the left. *(Bukhari by 'Aaishah [R.A.A])*
6. If there is no Miswak clean the teeth with fore finger. *(Baihaqui)*
7. Wash both hands up to the wrists three times. *(Muslim)*
8. Put fingers of one hand into the fingers of the other hand and then pull out together. *(Abu Daoud)*
9. Gargle mouth thrice. *(Bukhari and Muslim)*
10. Put water in the nostrils and give it a good blow 3 times. Use the little finger of left hand for cleaning the nostrils. *(Abu Daoud, Nasai and Musnad Ahmad)*

11. When fasting, special care should be taken so that water does not reach high up to the soft nasal tissues. *(Ahmad, Abu Daoud & Nasai)*
12. Wash whole face, from the hair of forehead to the chin and below and from ear to ear. *(Bukhari)*
13. To do (Khilal) passing of wet fingers through the beard in up-ward stroke. *(Haakim, Ahmad, Tirmizi and Ibn Khuzymah)*
14. Wash right hand up to the elbow thrice. *(Bukhari)*
15. Wash left hand up to the elbow thrice. *(Bukhari)*
16. Pass wet hands over the head from forehead to rear head, then from back to forehead. *(Bukhari by 'Amr bin Yahyaa[R.A.A])*
17. Wipe the head and both ears inside and outside. *(Bukhari)*

    (a) Wipe inside the ears with forefinger and outside the ears with thumbs. *(Abu Daoud and Ibn Maajah)*

    (b) Wipe the neck *(Maraaqi)*
18. Wash the right foot up to the ankle thrice. *(Bukhari)*
19. Wash the left foot thrice up to the ankle. *(Bukhari)*
20. Wash both feet with left hand. *(Ibn Khuzymah)*
21. Do Khilal between the toes, with the left hand little finger. *(AbuDoud and Baihaqui)*
22. In between the ablution, say

    اَللّٰهُمَّ اغْفِرْلِیْ ذَنْبِیْ ، وَوَسِّعْ لِیْ فِیْ دَارِیْ ، وَبَارِکْ لِیْ فِیْ رِزْقِیْ

    "Allaahummaghfirlee Zambee, Wa Wass'i lee Fee Daaree, Wa Baarik Lee Fee Rizqee". *(Nasai)*

    "O Allah forgive my sins and grant me expansion in my home and grant blessings in my livelihood".
23. After completion of ablution say

    اَشْهَدُ اَنْ لَّآ اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ وَحْدَهٗ لَا شَرِیْکَ لَهٗ ، وَ اَشْهَدُ اَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهٗ وَ رَسُوْلُهٗ

    "Ash Hadu Allaa Ilaaha Il-lal Laahu Wah Dahoo Laa Shareeka Lahoo Wa Ash Hadu Anna Muhammadan 'abduhoo Wa Rasooluhoo". *(Muslim)*

    "I bear witness that none has right to be worshipped except Allah. He is one, none is His partner and I bear witness that Muhammad (S.A.W.S.) is His slave and Messenger".

اللّٰهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِىْ مِنَ التَّوَّابِيْنَ وَ اجْعَلْنِىْ مِنَ الْمُتَطَهِّرِيْنَ *"Allahum Maj'alnee Minat Tawwa Beena Waj 'alnee Minal Muta Tah hireen"* (Tirmizi)

"O Allah make me of those who are true repenters and make me of those who remain clean and pure".

سُبْحٰنَکَ اللّٰهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِکَ، اَشْهَدُ اَنْ لَّآ اِلٰهَ اِلَّآ اَنْتَ ، اَسْتَغْفِرُکَ، وَ اَتُوْبُ اِلَیْکَ

"Subhaana Kal laa Humma wa bi Hamdika Ash Hadu Al laa Ilaaha Illaa Anta Astagh firuka wa Atoobu Ilyk". (Nasai, Ahmad and Abu Daoud)

"How perfect you are O Allah, and I praise You, I bear witness that none has the right to be worshipped except You, I seek your forgiveness and turn in repentance to you".

The recitation of this Du'a, opens eight doors of heaven, one can go into heaven from any door as he wishes. *(Tirmizi)*

Perform ablution in order. *(Bukhari)*

Wash one part before drying of another part. *(Muwatta)*

Hazrat Abu Huryrah (R.A) reports that he heard the Prophet (S.A.W.S) saying: "My followers will be called radiance on the day of Judgment as people with bright faces and limbs; this is being the effect of their practice of ablution. Therefore any one of you who wishes to increase his brightness he should do so by making longer ablution. *(Bukhari and Muslim)*

Note: Do not waste water, take care Allaah's Apostle make Wuzu in 1mudd = 857 ml (Bukhari by Anas R.A.)

Masah (Anointing)

Masah is also permissible on cotton/woolen socks which have the following qualities:

A) They should be so thick & strong that after wearing them, one may walk to three miles without being damaged.

B) They should stick to shin without any support.

C) If one get close to eye then cannot see through.

D) Water should not go through them.

E) The Masah on such type of cotton socks is lawful in Shari'ah. *(Ad-Durral Mukhtar, Vol: 1, P: 269)*

Procedure of Masah:

Perform ablution before putting on your socks; it is not necessary to take them off every time you repeat ablution. It is enough to wipe the upper part of the socks with wet hands. Such ablution will last a resident 24 Hours only and three days for a traveler but a fresh ablution must be made after socks are taken off. *(Al-Hidayah Vol:1, P:57)*

Tayammum/Substitute of ablution and bath

If water is not available for ablution or bath or the use of water is harmful to health and illness, perform Tayammum with clean earth.

(Al- Maaidah: V 6)

Procedure of Tayammum

1. Make intention *(Bukhari)*
2. Say بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ *"Bismillaah" (Nasai and Ibn Khuzymah)*
3. Strike both hands on the clean, pure earth or sand. Then pass the palm each on the back of the other and blow away dust. *(Bukhari)*
4. Rub them over the face then over the hands up to the elbow, passing the left palm on the right hand then the right palm on the left hand. *(Fath al Bari: Vol:1, P:474)*

Nawaqiz Wuzu (breakers of ablution)

1. Passing of urine and stool. *(Al- Maaidah: V-6)*
2. Passing of gas from the back. *(Bukhari)*
3. Emission of blood, pus from any part of body. *(Daar Qutnee)*
4. Mouthful Vomiting. *(Daar Qutnee)*
5. Sleeping with lying down on the ground or by reclining. *(Abu Daoud)*
6. Fainting due to illness or any other reason. *(Bukhari)*
7. Becoming mad. *(Bukhari)*
8. Laughing loudly during the prayer. *(Mujamma' Az-Zawwaid: V-I/246)*

For the above reasons the ablution is braked. One is not permitted to perform the Prayer, touch the Holy Quran and do Twaaf of the K'abah.

BREAKERS OF TAYAMMUM :

All things which break the ablution also break the Tayammum.

SUTRAH:

(An object which should be kept in front of the worshipper)

Before a worshipper begin to offer his prayer it is Sunnah to look for a position behind some object such as pillar, wall, stick or a 34 cms height any object act a symbolical barrier, and the passer-by may take care, not to be pass in front of him. Passing directly in front of the worshipper is a great sin and necessitates punishment.

Allaah's Messenger (S.A.W.S) said: "If the one who passes in front of the praying person knew the sin which was upon him, would wait for forty autumns [i.e. forty years] *(Ibn Khuzymah by Ibn Hajr R.A.)*

A passer-by must take care of him before crossing the worshipper. He must observe that whether there is Sutrah present or not? And a worshipper must have to look after it. He must arrange a Sutrah before he begins the prayer. So that a passer-by could pass easily. If he does not arrange, a passer-by have to wait till he completed the prayer. This act of worshipper causes trouble to passer-by. Troublesome attitude of Muslim brother is unlawful *(HARAAM)*.

METHOD OF PRAYER

"Worship Allaah as if you see HIm, for it you do not see Him, yet He Sees you" *(Bukhari and Muslim by 'Umar R.A.)*

QIYAAM : Stand up for Prayer

(1) Stand in the direction of the Qiblah. *(Al-Baqarah V: 144)*

(2) Stand with obedience. *(Al-Baqarah V: 238)*

(3) Stand erect not to bow or bend the head. *(Tirmizi)*

(4) Legs must be towards the Qiblah. *(Abu Daoud)*

(5) Leave a space of five fingers in between the two feet. *(Nasai)*

(6) Eyes should be fixed at the spot where the forehead will place in pros-tration. *(Durr-Mansoor : 5/3)*

(7) Intention to perform the specific prayer, Farz, Sunnah, Nafl and their Rak'ahs. *(Bukhari)*

(8) Raising both hands in such a way the thumbs of the both hands are in line with the lobes of ears. *(Muslim)*

FEMALE : Raising both hands up to the shoulders, but the hands should be inside the scarf. *(Musnaf Ibn Abi Shybah 1/339)*

(9) The palms should be facing the Qiblah and the fingers should be in normal position, it should not be close or a part. *(Ibn- Khuzymah)*

TAKBEER TAHREEMAH: (The first Takbeer of prayer)

(10) Say اَللهُ اَكْبَرُ *"Allaahu Akbar"* (Bukhari and Muslim) by saying this the prayer begins and things which are not part of it become prohibited. Hence it is called Takbeer Tahreemah.

(11) after saying اَللهُ اَكْبَرُ *"Allaahu Akbar"* both hands should be brought down and place the right palm on the back of the left palm. *(Bukahri)*

(12) Place the left hand with the thumb and little finger of the right hand making a circle by holding the wrist of the left hand, and the remain ing three fingers of the right hand resting on the left hands forearm.

(13) Place the hands below the naval. *(Tirmizi)*

FEMALE : Keep her hands on their breasts, the right hand palm over the left Hand wrist and forearm very close to ribs. (Musnaf Abdur Razzaq 3/137, Ahmad, Abu Daoud and Tirmizi).

(14) **SANAA:**

سُبْحَانَكَ اللّٰهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ وَ تَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ وَتَعَالٰى جَدُّكَ وَلَا اِلٰهَ غَيْرُكَ

"Sub haana Kallaahumma Wa bi Hamdika Wa Tabaarakasmuka Wa Ta'aala Jadduka Wa Laa Ilaaha Ghyruk" (Abu Daoud)

QIRAAT : (Reciting of the Holy Quraan during the prayer)

(1) To recite "TA'AWWUZ" اَعُوْذُ بِاللّٰهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيْمِ *"A'oozu Billaahi Minash Shytaan-nir-Rajeem"* (An-Nahl V: 98)

(2) To recite "TASMIYAH" بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ *"Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem"* say silently. *(Muslim)*

(3) To recite Soorah Al-Faatiha a loud in Fajr, Maghrib,'Ishaa, Jum'ah and 'Eeds prayers. *(Bukhari)*

(4) To finish the Soorah by saying "Aameen" silently. *(Bukhari)*

(5) To recite the Holy Quraan in a moderate speed, neither very fast nor very slow. *(Nasai)*

(6) In the third and fourth Raka'ah recites Sooratul Faatiha only. *(Bukhari)*

(7) Recite any Soorah or some verses from Quran. (Abu Daoud)

RUKOO' : (To Bow Down)

(1) Bow down with saying اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ *"Allaahu Akbar"* *(Bukhari)*

(2) Hold the knees with both hands. *(Abu Daoud and Tirmizi)*

(3) Fingers apart. *(Tirmizi and Ibn Khuzymah)*

(4) Keep head in a straight line with the back. Keep arms away from the ribs, and attain stability in this position. *(Abu Daoud)*

(5) TASBEEH OF RUKOO' سُبْحَانَ رَبِّیَ الْعَظِيْمِ *"Sub Haana Rabbiyal 'Azeem"*. It repeats three times or five times or seven times. *(Abu Daoud, Ahmad, Ibn Maajah and Tirmizi)*

(6) Gaze fixed on the toes. *(Bdaa-e- As-Sanaa-e 1/503)*

FEMALE : Should bow to extent that her hands reach her knees. Keep the fingers joined when holding the knee and arm pressed to the sides and keep the ankles joined.

QAUMAH : (Return to standing position for a short time) *(Bukhari)*

(a) TASMEE' : Say سَمِعَ اللّٰهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهٗ *"Sami'allaa Huliman Hamidah"* for Imaam. *(Abu Daoud)*

TAHMEED: رَبَّنَا وَلَكَ الْحَمْدُ *"Rabbanaa wa Lakal Hamd"* for follower. *(Bukhari)*

(b) The one praying individually may recite both. *(Abu Daoud)*

SAJDAH : (Prostration)

(1) Say اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ *"Allaahu Akbar"* and going down put both knees, then both hands (If it is difficult to put knees first on the ground may place first hands on the ground then knees) then nose and lastly the forehead. *(Bukhari and Muslim)*

(2) Face should be between the palms. *(Muslim)*

(3) Gaze fixed on the nose. *(Badaa-e-As –Sanaa-e 1/503)*

(4) Toes and fingers of hands should be directed towards the Qiblah. *(Baihaqui)*

(5) Elbows should not be put on ground. *(Muslim)*

(6) Elbow should keep away from the ribs and stomach away from thigh. *(Abu Daoud)*

(7) Toes and fingers of feet should direct towards the Qiblah. *(Bukhari)*

(8) Feet should be erect. *(Muslim)*

(9) Heels should be adjacent. *(Baihaqui and Ibn Khuzymah)*

(10) Say سُبْحَانَ رَبِّیَ الْاَعْلٰی *"Sub Haana Rabbi Yal A'alaa"* repeats it three times or five times or seven times. *(Abu Daoud, Ahmad and Ibn Maajah)*

(11) While getting up from prostration say اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ *"Allaahu Akbar"* *(Bukhari and Muslim)*

(12) While getting up from the prostration to lift forehead first then the nose then both the hands. *(Bukhari and Abu Daoud)*

JALSAH : (Sit a short while)

(1) Sit on the left foot which spread on the ground and the right foot is erect with the toes folded towards the Qiblah. *(Bukhari and Abu Daoud)*

(2) Place the right hand in the right thigh and knee and left hand on the left thigh and knee. *(Abu Daoud)*

(3) Gaze fixed on the lap. *(Badaa-e- As-Snaa-e 1/503)*

FEMALE : Place the left leg slightly forward to the right and right extended to right side and sit on buttocks. *(Muslim by Ibn Az- Zubair and Kanzul ummaal – 5/549)*

(4) Say رَبِّ اغْفِرْلِیْ ، وَارْحَمْنِیْ ، وَعَافِنِیْ ، وَرْزُقْنِیْ *"Rabbi Yagh Firlee War Hamnee Wa 'Aafinee Warzuqnee"* (Muslim by Tariq [R.A.A])

(5) Then say اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ *"Allaahu Akbar"* and prostrates a second time, exactly in the same way as the first prostrate. (Bukhari and Muslim)

Now the first Rak'ah is complete.

Raise the head from prostration by saying اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ *"Allaahu Akbar"* and stand up for second Rak'ah. Place the hand below the naval and recite Tasmiyah and Sooratul Faatiha and a short Soorah.

Then bow down, recite Tasbeeh Then stand up, recite Tasmee' and Tahmeed Then prostrate and recite Tasbeeh then sit in Jalsah. Then perform second prostration.

(6) Then sit again in Jalsah it's called Qa'dah Aakhirah and recite the following Du'aa.

اَلتَّحِيَّاتُ لِلّٰهِ وَالصَّلَوٰتُ وَالطَّيِّبٰتُ اَلسَّلَامُ عَلَيْکَ اَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللّٰهِ وَ بَرَکَاتُهٗ اَلسَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلٰى عِبَادِاللّٰهِ الصّٰلِحِيْنَ اَشْهَدُ اَنْ لَّآ اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ وَاَشْهَدُ اَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهٗ وَرَسُوْلُهٗ

"At-Tahiy-Yaatu Lillaahi Was Sala Waatu Wat Ty-yibaatu Assalaamu 'alyka Ayyuhan Nahiyyu Wa Rahmatullahi Wa Barakaatuh. As salaamu 'alynaa Wa 'Alaa 'Ibaadillaa his-saaliheen. Ash Hadu Allaa Ilaaha Il-lallahu Wa Ash Hadu Anna Muhammadan 'Abduhoo Wa Rassooluh." (Bukhari & Muslim).

(7) While reciting At-tahiyyaat, a circle with thumb and middle finger of the right hand should be made and the third and the little finger of the same hand should be closed. While uttering the لَآ اِلٰهَ *"Laa Ilaaha"* the forefinger of right hand should be raised and while saying اِلَّا اللّٰهُ *"Il lal Laahu"* it should be lowered. (Abu Daoud and Tirmizi)

(8) After At-tahiyyaat say

اَللّٰهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلٰى مُحَمَّدٍ وَّعَلٰى اٰلِ مُحَمَّدٍ کَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلٰى اِبْرَاهِيْمَ وَعَلٰى اٰلِ اِبْرَاهِيْمَ اِنَّکَ حَمِيْدٌ مَّجِيْدٌ ○ اَللّٰهُمَّ بَارِکْ عَلٰى مُحَمَّدٍ وَّعَلٰى اٰلِ مُحَمَّدٍ کَمَا بَارَکْتَ عَلٰى اِبْرَاهِيْمَ وَعَلٰى اٰلِ اِبْرَاهِيْمَ اِنَّکَ حَمِيْدٌ مَّجِيْدٌ –

"Allaahumaa Salli 'Alaa Muhammadin, Wa 'Alaa Aali Muhammadin Kamaa Sallyta 'Alaa Ibraaheema Wa 'Alaa Aali Ibraaheema In-naka Hameedum Majeed. Allaahumma Baarik 'alaa Muhammadin Wa 'Alaa Aali Muhammadin Kamaa Baarakta 'Alaa Ibraaheema Wa 'Alaa Aali Ibraaheema In-naka Hameedum Majeed" (Bukhari and Ibn Maajah)

Different forms of Du'as are reported in the Prophetical traditions .The following Du'a is one of the reported Du'as.

(9) اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّيْ ظَلَمْتُ نَفْسِيْ ظُلْمًا کَثِيْرًا وَّلَا يَغْفِرُالذُّنُوْبَ اِلَّآ اَنْتَ فَاغْفِرْلِيْ مَغْفِرَةً مِّنْ عِنْدِکَ وَارْحَمْنِيْ اِنَّکَ اَنْتَ الْغَفُوْرُ الرَّحِيْمُ

"Allaahumma In-Nee Zalamtu Nafsee Zulman Kaseeran Walaa Yaghfiruz Zunooba Illaa Anta Faghfirlee Maghfiratam Min 'Indika Warhamnee In-naka Antal Ghafoorur Raheem" (Muslim and Tirmizi)

(10) Turn the face to right shoulder, eyes focused on the shoulder. (Badaa-e-As- Sanaa-e 1/503)

(11) Say اَلسَّلَامُ عَلَيْکُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللّٰهِ *"As-salaamu 'Alykum Wa Rahmatullaah"* (Tirmizi)

(12) Turn the face to left shoulder, eyes focused on the shoulder and say اَلسَّلَامُ عَلَيْکُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللّٰهِ *"As-salaamu 'Alykum Wa Rahmatullah"*

(13) Followers of prayer should say Salaam with Imaam [Salaam] (Nasai)

This brings the two raka'ahs of the morning (Fajr) to completion.

(a) Say: اَللّٰهُ اَکْبَرُ *"Allaahu Akbar"* one time. (Bukhari)

(b) اَسْتَغْفِرُاللّٰهَ *"Astaghfirullaah"* three times. (Muslim)

(c) اَللّٰهُمَّ اَنْتَ السَّلَامُ ، وَمِنْکَ السَّلَامُ ، تَبَارَکْتَ ، يَاذَاالْجَلَالِ وَ الْاِ کْرَامِ

"Allaahumma Antas-Salaamu Wa Minkas-Salaam, Watabaarakta Yaazal Jalaali Wal Ikraam." Once (Muslim)

(d) سُبْحَانَ اللّٰهِ *"Subhaanallaah"* 33 times, اَلْحَمْدُلِلّٰهِ *"Alhamdulillah"* 33 times, اَللّٰهُ اَکْبَرُ *"Allaahu Akbar"* 34 times. (Muslim)

Count on right hand fingers. (Abu Daoud)

(e) Say once رَبِّ قِنِيْ عَذَابَکَ يَوْمَ تُبْعَثُ عِبَادَکَ *"Rabbi Qinee 'Azaabaka Yauma tub 'Asu 'Ibaadak"* (Muslim)

DU'AA: (SUPPLICTION)

And your Lord said: "Invoke ME (ask ME) for anything, I will respond (reply) to your invocation [call]" *(Al-Mu'min V: 60)*

1. Both hands should be raised up such that the armpit must open. *(Bukhari)*
2. Offer Praise and greatness of Allaah Subhanahoo Wa Ta'aalaa and send Salutation on Prophet (S.A.W.S). *(Muslim)*
3. Ask with great request and humbleness with lower voice. *(Al-A'araaf-V: 55)*
4. Ask with full concentration, dedication and sincerity. *(Tirmizi and Hakim)*
5. Ask deep heartedly. *(Tirmizi, Haakim and Ibn-Habbaan)*
6. Ask with meditation of the beautiful names of Allah. *(Al-A'araaf-V: 180)*
7. Repeat important Du'as thrice. *(Muslim)*
8. Seek protection from all evils. *(Tirmizi)*
9. Keep maximum hope that the Du'aa will be answered (accepted). *(Tirmizi and Ibn-Maajah)*
10. Ask Allah even for the small things. *(Tirmizi)*
11. Do not be in a hurry for the acceptance of Du'aa, neither say that I had made Du'aa but it has not been answered. *(Bukhari and Muslim)*
12. Do not leave wearied nor stop asking Allah. *(Muslim)*
13. Before praying for others, first pray for your own self. *(Tirmizi)*
14. At the end of the Du'aa send Salutation on the Prophet. (S.A.W.S). *(Muslim)*
15. Finish the Du'aa by saying "Aameen" *(Muslim)*

NOTE:

Do not ask for death. *(Bukhari, Muslim and Nasai)*

Do not wish for bad things for oneself, one's children or one's wealth. *(Muslim)*

WHEN DU'AA IS MOST LIKELY TO BE ANSWERED.

1. When faced problems, sadness and grief. *(An-Naml-V: 62)*
2. in the position of sajdah. *(Muslim)*
3. in the last part of night. *(Bukhari and Muslim)*
4. From the start of the Friday Khutbah (sermon) till the end of the prayer. *(Muslim)*
5. On Fridays, between 'Asr and Maghrib prayers. *(Abu Daoud and Nasai)*
6. At the times of Azaan and while fighting with the enemies. *(Abu Daoud)*
7. The middle time between Azaan and the Iqaamah. *(Abu Dauod and Tirmizi)*
8. While breaking the fast. *(Tirmizi)*
9. After farz (obligatory) prayer. *(Tirmizi)*
10. While praying for the Muslim brother. *(Muslim)*
11. When completing the Quran. *(Azkar Nawawi-page No.49)*
12. After reciting Quran at any time. *(Tirmizi)*
13. Father's Du'aa (in favour of his children). *(Tirmizi)*
14. A Traveller's Du'aa. *(Tirmizi)*
15. Du'aa of an oppressed one. *(Tirmizi)*
16. Near the Multazim.
17. Below the mizab.
18. Inside the k'abah.
19. At Safa and Marwah.
20. Near Safa and Marwah at the place where "Sa'ee" is performed.
21. In 'Arafaat.
22. In Muzdalifah.
23. In Mina.
24. Near the three Jamraat. *(Hisn Hassin)*

METHOD OF OFFERING THREE AND FOUR RAKA'AHS:

If the prayer consists of three Raka'ahs after completing the two Raka'ahs in the same manner in which prayed Fajr prayer, and having recited اَلتَّحِيَّاتُ *"At-Tahiyyaat"* stand up, without reciting other supplication and pray the third Rak'ah recite Sooratul Faatiha only.

Then bow down and say Tasbeeh Rukoo'

Then perform Qaumah and say Tasmee' and Tahmeed

Then perform Sajdah and say Tasbeeh Sajdah

Then perform Jalsah

Then again perform Sajdah

Then sit in Qa'adah Aakhirah and recite "At-tahiyyaat", and recite the other two supplications recited in the fajr prayer and complete the prayer in the same manner.

WITR PRAYER :

Witr Prayer consists of three Raka'ahs after completing the two Raka'ahs in the same manner in which prayed Fajr prayer, and having recited اَلتَّحِيَّاتُ *"At-Tahiyyaat"* stand up, without reciting other supplication and pray the third Rak'ah recite Sooratul Faatiha and other Soorah, after reciting the soorah say Allaahu Akbar and raise the both hands upto the lobes and place the hand below the naval and reciet Du'aa Qunoot.

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنَّا نَسْتَعِيْنُكَ وَنَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَ نُؤْمِنُ بِكَ وَنَتَوَكَّلُ عَلَيْكَ وَنُثْنِيْ

عَلَيْكَ الْخَيْرَ وَنَشْكُرُكَ وَلَا نَكْفُرُكَ وَنَخْلَعُ وَنَتْرُكُ

مَنْ يَّفْجُرُكَ اَللّٰهُمَّ اِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَلَكَ نُصَلِّيْ وَنَسْجُدُ وَاِلَيْكَ نَسْعٰى

وَنَحْفِدُ وَنَرْجُوْرَ حْمَتَكَ وَنَخْشٰى عَذَابَكَ اِنَّ عَذَابَكَ بِالْكُفَّارِ مُلْحِقٌ

"Allaahumma Inna Nasta 'eenuka Wa Nastaghfiruka Wa Numinu Bika Wa Nata Wak Kalu 'Alyka Wanusnee 'Alykal Khyr Wa Nash Kuruka Wala Nakfuruka Wa Nakh La'u Wa Natruku my yaf juruka Allaahumma Iy yaaka N'abudu Wa Laka Nusallee Wa Nasjudu Wa Ilyka Nas'aa Wa Nahfidu Wa Nar Joo Rahmataka Wa Nakh Shaa 'Azaabaka Inna 'Azaabak bil Kuffaari Mulhiq" (Baihiqui)

Then bow down (Ruk'oo) and complete the remaining prayer as usual.

If the prayer consist of four Rak'ahs pray as pray three Raka'hs, but stand up after the second Raka'h and pray two more, reciting only Sooratul Faatiha. In the fourth Raka'h sit in Qa'adah Aakhirah and recite supplications in the same manner.

SALAATUL JAMAA'AH (Congregational Prayer)

Congregational prayer is very much emphasized in Islam, the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.S) never missed it, and even in his illness he went to the mosque with the help of others to offer prayer in congregation. Prayer in congregation is twenty seven times better than to offer alone. When a person makes ablution perfectly at his house, and goes to mosque with intention of offering prayer then for each step he takes, his position is raised by one stage, and his one sin wiped; and when he is engaged in praying, the angels continue praying for mercy for him, and this goes on as long as he stays on prayer carpet, and remains with ablution. Angels pray: Allaah shower blessings on him; Allaah have mercy on him. And as long as he waits for congregational prayer, he is considered as in prayer. *(Bukhari)*

Note: Pay special attention on making ablution at home because each step taken in position is raised by one stage, and get one sin wiped. This is the very easy way to gain lot of merits and the removal of lot if sins.(Muslim)

The Holy Prophet (S.A.W.S) said: "One who offers the " 'Ishaa" prayer in congregation; it is as if he prayed up to midnight. He who offers the Fajr prayer in congregation, it is as if he prayed the whole night". *(Muslim)*

The Holy Prophet (S.A.W.S) said: "One who offers prayer perfectly with congregation for forty days, without missing the first "Takbeer", he would be secured from two things; (1) the hell-fire (2) and hypocrisy". *(Muslim)*

The Holy Prophet (S.A.W.S) said: "One who has offered two cool (time) prayers i.e. Fajr (Dawn) and 'Asr (afternoon) prayers shall enter paradise". *(Bukhari and Muslim)*

The Holy Prophet (S.A.W.S) said: "If there happens to be three persons in a village, desert or jungle and they do not pray in congregation, Satan would surely dominate them. So make prayers in congregation, for a wolf devours a lone sheep". *(Abu Daoud)*

If two persons are there, they should offer prayer in congregation. One of them is Imaam and the other follower (Muqtadee).Do not pray alone. *(Bukhari)*

The Holy Prophet (S.A.W.S) said: "One who hears the Azaan and does not join the congregation without any excuse, and offer prayer in his house will not be accepted." *(Ibn Maajah and Daarami)*

He (S.A.W.S) said: "A person who does not go for prayer after hearing Azaan is committing a Great wrong and is doing an act of disbelief (Kufr) and hypocrite(Nifaaq)". *(Ahmad)*

Somebody asked Ibn 'Abbaas (R.A.A) What about a person who keeps fast all days and offers Nafl Prayer all night, but does not go to the mosque for congregation and Friday prayer? "He replied, He is doomed to Hell". *(Tirmizi)*

Hazrat Abu Hurairah (R.A.A) relates that the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.S) said: By Allaah in whose possession is my life; sometimes I feel that I should ask for firewood to be gathered, and order for the holding of prayers and call for prayer (Azaan) to be announced, and then ask someone to lead the prayer. Then I may go after those who failed to join the congregation and set fire to their houses in their presence. *(Bukhari and Muslim)*

The Prophet (S.A.W.S) himself was so fond of the mosque that during his last Illness when he could not even stand properly he came out of his house with the help of two men, dragging his feet on the ground, and joined the Congregation for the prayer. *(Bukhari)*

They are many benefits, in several circumstances of life, for performing prayers in congregation. Muslims meet five times a day and this creates discipline, equality, fraternity, Unity, mutual love and understanding among Muslims.

Prayer of woman at home is better than offering prayer in the Mosque. *(Musnad Ahmad)*

ETTIQUATES GOING TO THE MOSQUE

The proper, respectful and most rewarding way to prepare for the prayers is to recite Bismillah and perform ablution according to the Sunnah. And after the ablution recite prescribed (Dua') supplication. Ensure to do (Miswak) teeth brushing because The Prophet (S.A.W.S) has said: "That prayer for which (Miswak) teeth brushing is done is seventy times better than the one for which no (Miswak) teeth brushing had been done."*(Zujajatul -Masabeeh)*

The preparation for prayers also includes wearing a clean and respectable dress. The dress should fully cover the body and the head. The Almighty, the All powerful says "Oh, sons of Adams! Take adornment in every prayer". *(Al-A'raaf V: 31)*

No doubt Allah The most high deserve that we adorn for him more than for anybody else. Clothes should not show the (Satar)*. Some young people wear jeans in which the satar becomes visible during bowing (Rukoo') and prostration (sajdah).It is also becoming a common fashion to offer prayer by wearing the T-Shirt and Track pants. This is showing disrespect to the greatness of the Almighty and should be avoided. Pajama and Pants should not extend below the ankles. The Prophet (S.A.W.S) said:"Allah does not accept prayer of a man who lets down his lower clothes below the ankles. *(Abu Daoud)*.

*Satar means covering of the body. A man must be covered at least from the navel to below the knees. The shoulders should be covered as well. A woman must cover all of her body except face and hands.

Go to the mosque in a calm and dignified manner with eyes lowered and remembering Allah by reciting Zikr, Tasbeeh. Do not run to the mosque even if you will be little late for the prayer.

The Holy Prophet (S.A.W.S) said: "Whoever goes to the mosque for prayer in the morning or in the evening then Allaah, the Almighty prepares a feast for him in Paradise, every time he so walks". *(Bukhari and Musim)*

ETTIQUATES TO ENTER THE MOSQUE

Remove your foot wear and put wherever you find place, do not shove the others foot wear nor remove their foot wear from a place to other place. The place occupied by a person is the right of that person; on the retuning if he does not find his foot wears there, he will be worried. To hurt a Muslim is a sin. *(Musnad Ahmad)*

Do not enter the mosque without ablution. *(Abu Daoud and Ibn Khuzymah)*

While entering the mosque it is Sunnah to plant the right foot first and then the left and say

بِسْمِ اللهِ وَالصَّلٰوةُ وَ السَّلَامُ عَلٰى رَسُوْلِ اللهِ اَللّٰهُمَّ افْتَحْ لِىْ اَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِكَ

"Bismillaahi Was-Slaatu Was-Salaamu 'Alaa Rasoolillaah, Allaahum-Maftah Lee Abwaaba Rahmatik"(Muslim)

and make intention for (I'tikaaf) retiring, and say "Nawaitu Sunnatul I'tikaaf" this will get the rewards of I'tikaaf till you remain in the mosque. If you reach the mosque early offer two Raka'ahs "Tahiyyatul-Masjid" and wait for the prayer. While waiting for the prayer, worldly topics should not be discussed since this is against the respect of the mosque. Sit with per-

fect calmness, humility and dignity in the mosque with the heart overawed by the fear and reverence of Allaah. Du'a should be made during the time available between Azaan and Iqamat.

If you reach late to the mosque, occupy the place quietly wherever you find, avoid jumping over peoples shoulders in search of a comfortable place, because this disturbs the people physically and annoy them.

Keeping the rows straight is a necessary part to ensure fulfillment of proper prayer. The shoulders of adjacent persons should touch each other comfortably. The front rows should be completed first before starting the new rows. Messenger of Allah said: "Stand in straight lines and do not differ among yourselves, otherwise your hearts will differ with which other due to disaccord." *(Muslim)*

Stand respectfully with eyes lowered. Perform standing (Qiyaam), bowing (Rukoo'), prostration (Sajdah) and sitting (Jalsah) with complete calmness and without hurry.

The following acts are forbidden in the Mosque

1. Enter with bad-smelling garments or socks. *(Muslim)*
2. After eating something that causes a bad smell or cigarette smoking. *(Muslim)*
3. For joining the front rows, jump over the shoulders of the people. *(Abu Daoud)*
4. Reserve any place for offering prayer. *(Abu Daoud and Nasai)*
5. Coughing in a loud voice. *(Bukhari)*
6. Announcing lost of anything. *(Muslim)*
7. Buying and selling in the premises of the Mosque. *(Nasai and Tirmizi)*
8. Drowsing, sleeping [if feel change the place] *(Abu Daoud)*
9. Wind breaking. *(Bukhari and Muslim)*
10. Yawning. *(Bukhari)*

When a person is unable to suppress a yawn he will place his hand over his mouth, and, as far as possible, prevent from opening too wide. *(Bukhari and Tirmizi)*

After finishing the obligatory prayer, do not continue with Sunnah prayers at the same place, unless you have spoken to someone or have shifted your place. (Muslim Book of Jumu'ah from Mu'aawiyah [R.A.A])

The Holy Prophet (S.A.W.S) said: "When you finished your obligatory prayer in mosque, you should lay aside some portion of your prayer at home, for Allaah will bless your home on account of this". *(Muslim)*

The Holy Prophet (S.A.W.S) said: "The best of a person's prayer is in his house except for the obligatory one". *(Muslim and Abu Daoud)*

Some important terms of congregation :

AZAAN : Call to join congregational prayer.

IMAAM : The one who leads the prayer.

MUQTADEE : One who follows the prayer.

MUDRIK : One who has offered his full prayer in congregation.

MASBOOQ : One who joins congregation in its middle.

IQAAMAT : Announcement for Congregational Service to stand up and form rows. The words of "Iqaamat" are similar to "Azaan" but the person reciting the Iqaamat does not insert the tips of his fingers in his ears nor does he turn his face to the right while saying حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلٰوة *"Hyya 'Alas Salaah"* and at the time of *"Hyya 'Alal Falaah"* to the left. After saying حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ *"Hyya 'Alal Falaah"* he says قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلٰوة *"Qad Qaamatis Salaah"* two times and the remaining words are same as the "Azaan". (Abu Daoud)

APPOINTING THE IMAAM

1. One who has the best knowledge of all the tenets of prayer.
2. One who is best "Qaaree"(a person specially qualified for the recital of the Quraan)
3. "Haafiz" (a person who has learnt the whole Quraan by heart).
4. One who is very strictly follows the teaching of Islaam.
5. One who is aged amongst those present for the congregation. *(Muslim)*
6. Do not appoint a person against the wish of the members of congregation. *(Ibn Maajah)*
7. A resident in preference to a traveler.

" So glorify the praise of those who prostrate themselves (to Him).And worship your Lord till the last moment of your life".(Al-Hijr V:98-99).

METHOD OF CONGREGATIONAL PRAYER

1. Before starting the prayer Imaam should turn towards the congregation and make rows straight. *(Bukhari)*
2. Minor sensible boys should stand separately in the last row. *(Abu Daoud : 677)*
3. Parents keep their kids with them in the same row. So that saves from the clamour of children's voices uproar and offer prayer comfort-ably. *(Taqreer Raafa'ee 'Ala-ash-Shaamee:2/73)*
4. Intend the specific prayer and their Raka'ahs incline to follow the Imam.
5. When Imaam utter takbeer اَللهُ اَكْبَرُ *"Allaahu Akbar"* a loud voiced follower should call out اَللهُ اَكْبَرُ *"Allaahu Akbar"* in low voice.
6. After saying اَللهُ اَكْبَرُ *"Allaahu Akbar"* Imaam and followers both should bring down their hands folded on the naval, and recite "SANAA" in low voice.
7. The Imaam recites Sooratul Faatiha and some passage from Quraan in a loud voice in Fajr, Maghrib, 'Ishaa and Jumu'ah prayer. The followers should listen attentively, after the last word of Sooratul Faatiha Imaam and follower both should say "Aameen" in low voice.
8. After reciting the Quran the Imaam says اَللهُ اَكْبَرُ *"Allaahu Akbar"* and goes in (Rukoo') bowing, the follower should also say اَللهُ اَكْبَرُ *"Allaahu Akbar"* in low voice and follow the Imaam.
9. In bowing say Tasbeeh Rukoo' viz. سُبْحَانَ رَبِّیَ الْعَظِيْم *"Subhaana Rabbi Yal 'Azeem"* in low voice.
10. After saying Tasbeeh the Imaam rises up from bowing by saying سَمِعَ اللهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهٗ *"Sami 'allaah Huliman Hamidah"* in loud voice the follower say رَبَّنَا وَلَکَ الْحَمْدُ *"Rabbanaa Wa Lakal Hamd"* in low voice.
11. After the Tahmeed the Imaam should say اَللهُ اَكْبَرُ *"Allaahu Akbar"* in a loud voice and the follower in a low voice and perform prostration. While doing prostration the Imaam and the followers both say Tasbeeh of prostration viz. سُبْحَانَ رَبِّیَ الْاَعْلٰی *"Subhaana Rabbi yal 'Aalaa"* in a low voice.

12. Next the Imaam says اَللهُ اَكْبَرُ *"Allaahu Akbar"* in a loud voice and the follower also say اَللهُ اَكْبَرُ *"Allaahu Akbar"* in a low voice and sit a short while, during the sitting the Imaam and the followers both say رَبِّ اغْفِرْلِیْ ، وَارْحَمْنِیْ ، وَعَافِنِیْ ، وَرْزُقْنِیْ *"Rabbi Yaghfir lee War Hamnee Wa 'Aafinee War Zuqnee"* in a low voice.
13. Next again do a prostration by saying اَللهُ اَكْبَرُ *"Allaahu Akbar"* the Imaam in a loud voice and the follower in low voice and recite Tasbeeh.
14. Next is to stand straight and repeat the whole procedure except intend and Sanaa, then the next position is for اَلتَّحِيَّاتُ *"Atta Hiyyaat"* for Qa'adah Oola if the prayer consists of three or four Raka'ahs. But if the intend is for two Raka'ahs it's called Qa'adah Aakhirah. After Attahiyyaat,Greeting upon Prophet (S.A.W.S) and supplication and finish at Salaam.

"Now Imam should turn and sit to his right or left side. Mostly the Apostle of Allaah turned to his right side". (Muslim)

MASBOOQ PRAYER

1. If one should come to the Mosque after the prayer has begun, he joins in immediately by saying اَللهُ اَكْبَرُ *"Allaahu Akbar"* raises both hands to the level of ears and take position of those praying, and then completes the prayer, instead making Salaam with the Imaam, stand up and complete the missing portion of prayer.
2. If joined in the bowing position, that Raka'ah is counted as complete. But if join after straightened up from bowing it will not be countable.
3. One who join the congregation before saying the first Salaam he gets reward of a congregational prayer.

NOTE : If join hurriedly by saying اَللهُ اَكْبَرُ *"Allaahu Akbar"* directly in the position (i.e., bowing, prostration or sitting) it is not correct. Takbeer should be said in standing position, because standing at the time of Takbeer is obligatory act, missing of obligatory act is invalidates the prayer. It should be repeated. It is also undesirable to run in the mosque in order to join the Imaam in Rukoo' position and gain a Raka'ah.

On leaving the mosque should place left foot first out of the mosque, and after that say:

بِسۡمِ اللهِ وَالصَّلوٰةُ وَ السَّلَامُ عَلٰی رَسُوۡلِ اللهِ اَللّٰھُمَّ اِنِّیۡ اَسۡئَلُکَ مِنۡ فَضۡلِکَ وَرَحۡمَتِکَ

"Bismillaahi Was Salaatu Was Salaamu 'Alaa Rasoolillah, Allaahumma In nee As aluka Min Fazlika Wa Rahmatik."

(Muslim)

"SALAATUL- MAREEZ" (The Prayer of the Sick)

The daily five obligatory prayers should be offered at prescribed times, there is no expiation. If a person's physical condition is unable to perform all the article of prayer, he may perform only those which he can.

(1). If a person is unable to offer the whole prayer by standing position but he has the strength to stand for a little while it is compulsory for him to stand for that while otherwise his prayer is not done. *(Addurul-Mukhtar Ma'ash-shaami :2/97)*

(2) If he could stand by any help, support or by reclining to offer the prayer, he must not offer it by sitting *(Ash-Shaami: 2/97)*

(3) The really exempted persons are those who could not offer a prayer at any cost in standing position, If he stands he will fall down, excessive weakness will increase due to feeling of giddiness instability or inability it delays the cure. Under the existence of the above conditions, it is permissible to offer prayers in sitting position, otherwise not permissible. (Ash-shaami: 2/96) For those, who have a little suf fering or pain, he is not permissible to sit. *(Ash-Shaami: 1/136)*

(4) If a person can offer the prayer by sitting on ground and can do prostration (Sajdah), but could not stand, he should not offer the prayers by sitting on chair, because his prayer is not accepted. One who can offer the prayer by sitting on ground but could not do prostration, he can offer prayer by gesture, but he should not offer prayers by sitting on chair. In this condition it is better to offer prayers by sitting on the ground. And it is more against to offer the prayer on the chair. For those who offer the prayer by sitting on ground, it is better to sit in the prescribed way as in Qa'adah.* If unable to sit in Tashahhud condition then he can sit as he feels comfortable. *(Ruddul Mukhtar: 2/97)*

(5) One who is not a truly exempted person and in his ignorance he has offered the prayers on chair, his prayer is imperfect because igno-rance is no excuse. Therefore he must repeat the prayer compulsorily.

(6) Those who offer the prayer on chair sometimes put their hands forward to show the gestures for bowing and prostration. This is not correct. Hands should be put on thighs and gesture should be shown by the head only. Bend the head a little for Rukoo' and a little more for Sajdah. *(Baihaqui and Tabrani)*

(7) In Nafl prayers (optional prayers) standing is not compulsory hence Nafl prayer can be offered while sitting position on the ground even without any excuse. However, prostration is still compulsory so those who are able to do prostration(Sajdah)must offer the Nafl prayers while sitting on the ground,therefore who is unable to do prostration by sitting for them also Nafl prayer by sitting on chair with gesture is not permissible. *(Al-Fatawa Al-Hindiya:3/490)*

(8) If a person is unable to sit, he should lie on bed or floor and place a big pillow behind his back, and raise the body how he can, face should be towards the Qiblah.

(9) If unable to sit like this way he should lie on his right side, facing the Qiblah bowing and prostration by making symbolic signs. *(Bukhari)*

*Qa'adah means: to sit on the left foot which is spread on the ground and the right foot is erect.

SALAATUL-MUSAAFIR (Traveller's Prayer)

The Quraan says: "When you go, on a journey, there is no sin if you shorten Prayers". *(Al-Maaidah V: 6)*

1. One who goes on a journey with the intention of visiting a place about 16 farsakh (77.246 kms) from his home town, he will be considered as a traveler. *(Bukhari)*
2. And has intention of staying for less than fifteen days, he will shorten his prayers. *(Tirmizi)*
3. Allah's Apostle (S.A.W.S) usually shortened 4 to 2 Raka'ahs in Zuhr, 'Asr and 'Ishaa and Fajr, Maghrib and Witr offered in full. *(Ahmad, Baihaqui and Ibn Habbaan)*
4. If a traveler, offers prayers behind a resident "Imaam" he should offer full, in obedience of Imaam. *(Ahmad)*

"Be in the world as if you are a stranger or way farer" (Bukhari and Muslim)

SALAAT-UL-JUMU'AH (Friday Prayer)

Jumu'ah comes from the root Jama'a it means bring together. Friday Prayer is special obligatory prayer of the week. All the believers of locality and small population in the vicinity must assemble in a big (Central) mosque at noon. The importance of Friday Prayer indicates the following Quranic verses.

"O You Who Believe! When the Call is proclaimed for the Prayer on Friday, come to the remembrance of Allaah, and leave off all activities; that is better for you if you know. And when the prayer is finished, you may disperse in the land and seek Blessings of Allah (by working, etc.) and remember Allaah much, that you be successful". (Al-Jumu'ah V: 9-10)

Jumu'ah Prayer is obligatory on all free, adult, mentally fit, and resident men. It is not compulsory for minor children, women, sick, slave and insane people. (Haakim from Abu Moosa, Abu Dauod from Taariq [R.A.A.])

This assembly helps to get an opportunity to understand each other, to encourage and develop the good relations among the believers. This also helps for communicating or discussing important matters and giving advice to the community. In this way, Friday sermon has a moral and a unifying significance in the life of believers.

SUNNAH ACTS OF FRIDAY

1. To make bath and wear the best clothes available, use perfume and pour oil on the head.

"Messenger of Allaah said: "If a person takes a bath on Friday, and pours oil on the head, Wear the best clothes available, uses perfume, then goes to the mosque and in the mosque does not intrude between two persons, listens sermons silently and offers his prayer, his sins between that time till the next Friday, are forgiven". *(Bukhari)*

2 Try to go early morning to the mosque by foot. Allaah's Prophet (S.A.W.S) use to go early morning to the mosque by foot". *(Abu Daoud and Haakim)*

3 Make ablution according to the "Sunnah" at home. *(Muslim)*

Allaah's Messenger (S.A.W.S) said: "When it is Friday, the angels stand at doors of the Mosque and note down the name of people in serial order of their arrival, and when the Preacher (Khateeb) sits on the pulpit (mimber) for delivering the sermon, the angels at the doors of mosque leave the doors to listen the sermon and the names of late comers are left out. And he who comes early is like one who offers a camel in sacrifice for the sake of Allaah; the next like one who offers a cow, the next a full grown sheep, the next a hen, the next an egg". *(Muslim)*

Allaah's Messenger (S.A.W.S) said: "One who makes ablution carefully (according to Sunnah) and comes to Friday Prayer and listen to the sermon attentively, his sins from the previous Friday and three days more are forgiven, and one who occupies himself with pebbles during the sermon has not done well". *(Muslim)*

4. Try to sit near the Imaam. *(Abu Daoud, Haakim and Nasai)*

5. Invoke much Blessing up on Allah's Messenger.

Messenger of Allaah (S.A.W.S) said: "Friday is the best day among your days. Therefore Invoke Allaah's blessings and mercies up on me as much as you can on that day, for your Blessings and mercies are conveyed to me". *(Abu Daoud)*

"On the Day of Judgment the nearest to me will be the person from among you who Invokes Allaah's blessings on me most". *(Tirmizi)*

"A person who calls for blessings on me once, Allaah sends down mercies on him ten times." *(Muslim)*

The shortest blessings words: اَللّٰهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلٰى مُحَمَّدٍ وَّ عَلٰى آلِ مُحَمَّدْ

"*Allaahumma Salli 'Alaa Muhammad Wa 'Alaa Aali Muhammad*" *(Nasai)*

6 Recites "Sooratul Kahf"

"One who recites "Sooratul Kahf" on Friday, he is allotted a light which lightens from this "Friday to next Friday". *(Haakim by Abi Sa'eed)*

And one of the sayings of Messenger of Allaah is that "One who recites "Sooratul Kahf" on Friday, he will prevent from mischief coming eight days, even if Dajjal comes out he will be prevented from his mischief. *(Commentary Ibn Kaseer complete: 803)*

7. Perform Salaatus Tasbeeh, the Messenger of Allah stress his uncle Hazrat 'Abbaas (R.A.A) to offer it. *(Abu Daoud and Ibn Majah)*

8. Special attention for Du'aa:

(a) In between Azaan and Iqaamah of every prayer. *(Tirmizi)*

(b) In between two sermons when the preacher (Khateeb) sit for short while. *(Muslim)*

(c) In between 'Asr and Maghrib prayer. *(Abu Daoud and Nasai)*

(d) In the whole day whenever you find the time. According to the hadees, "there is a very Short period on Friday and if a believer gets it while praying and ask something from Allaah, then Allaah will definitely grant his request". *(Bukhari and Muslim)*

Note: This short period is called "Saa'ah Mustajaabah" i.e. a time that every thing is granted by Allaah. As to which period in the day it is there has been a great deal of discussion. However, several Imaams have agreed up on Imaam Nawawis opinion that this short period, so dear to all of us the hadess of Muslim related by Abu Moosa Ash 'aree (R.A.A) "From the preacher (Khateeb) mounts the pulpit (mimber) to till the end of Jumu'ah prayer".

The perfect method of delivering the Friday Sermon is as follows:

1. The preacher (Khateeb) should be free from both impurities. *(Bukhari)*
2. The preacher should be well covered his (Satar) body. *(Bukhari)*
3 The preacher should not wear his dress below the ankles. *(Abu Daoud and Ahmad)*
4. The preacher should take a staff on his hand. *(Abu Daoud)*
5. The preacher should sit on the pulpit (mimber) before deliver the sermon. *(Bukhari)*
6. The Muazzin call out "AZAAN" in front of preacher. *(Bukhari and Tirmizi)*
7. The preacher should preach in standing position. *(Muslim and Abu Daoud)*
8 The sermon should be delivered in Arabic language.
9. The sermon should be delivered in a loud voice so that it may be heard by the audience clearly. *(Muslim)*
10. The sermon should be moderate, not long nor very short.(Muslim and Tirmizi)
11. Each sermon is to begin with Praise of Allaah. *(Muslim and Abu Daoud)*
12. Declaration of Oneness of Allaah and affirmation of Holy Prophet (S.A.W.S) *(Bukhari, Abu Daoud and Ibn Habbaan)*
13. Advice to audience to be God-fearing and to obey the Orders of Allaah. *(Muslim and Abu Daoud)*
14. To recite a verse from the Holy Quraan. *(Muslim)*
15. After the end of first sermon sit a while, then standup again for the second sermon. *(Muslim and Abu Daoud)*
16. In the second sermon invoke Allaah's Blessings up on Prophet (S.A.W.S). *(Maraaseel Abi Daoud)*
18. When the sermon is complete, the Iqaamah called out. *(Abu Daoud and Nasai)*
19. When pronounce the Azaan for Jumu'ah sermon do not respond loudly, respond to it in the heart silently. *(Dur-rul-Mukhtaar: 1/399)*

Advice: After Azaan of Jumu'ah the preacher delivers a short retificational speech on the present circumstances in the light of Quraan and Sunnah; after this speech give time for Sunnah prayers of Jumu'ah. Then deliver the sermon of Jumu'ah in Arabic language. This is the best way to utilize and gain virtues of Jumu'ah.

Before the sermon of Jumu'ah Hazrat Abu Huryrah (R.A.A) used to stand near the pulpit and Relate the traditions of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.S) *[Mustadrak –lil-Haakim: 1/8]*

Hazrat Tameem (R.A.A.) also used to preach and advice before delivering of sermon of Hazrat 'Usmaan (R.A.A) *[Musdarak –lil- Haakim: 1/449]*

About audience :

1. To sit in order without leaving the gap. *(Bukhari and Muslim)*
2. When pronounce the Azaan for Jumu'ahs sermon do not respond loudly, respond to it in the heart silently. *(Dur-rul-Mukhtaar: 1/399)*
3. When preacher delivers the sermon listen to it too carefully, do not engage in conversation, busy one's self in supplication nor recite the Quraan. *(Bukhari and Muslim)*
4. He who talks during the sermon his rewards of Friday is destroyed. *(Ahmad and Ibn Maajah)*
5. If you say some body to keep quiet and listen, then no doubt you have done an evil act. *(Bukhari)*
6. If you arrive late, you should not jump over the shoulders of people. *(Abu Daoud)*
7. Do not intrude between the sittings people, nor say a man to get up to sit in his place, where you find the place sit there. *(Bukhari)*
8. When preacher (Khateeb) say

إِنَّ اللهَ وَ مَلَٰئِكَتَهُ يُصَلُّوْنَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ يَاَيُّهَا الَّذِيْنَ اٰمَنُوْا صَلُّوْا عَلَيْهِ وَ سَلِّمُوْا تَسْلِيْماً

" In-nallaaha Wa Malaa Ika ta Hoo Yu Sal Loona 'Alan Nabee Yaa Ayyu Hal-lazeena Aamanoo Sal-loo 'Alyhi Wasal-limoo Tasleema"

The listeners should invoke Allaah's blessings up on Prophet (S.A.W.S) in the heart silently. *(Dur-rul-Mukhtaar: 1/399)*

WARNING : The Messenger of Allaah said: "The people should not neglect Friday prayer, otherwise Allaah will seal their hearts, and they will be counted among the negligent ones". *(Muslim)*

Jumu'ah replace the Zuhr prayer. It consists of two Raka'ahs. Method of offering is as follows.

(a) Pre Farz 4 Raka'ahs Sunnat Muakkadah. (Ibn Majah by Abdullah Bin Abbas R.A.A.) (b) 2 Raka'ahs Farz with congregation. *(Bukhari & Muslim) (c)* 4 Raka'ah Sunnat Muakkadah after Farz. *(Muslim and Tirmizi)*

NOTE: While leaving the Mosque do not hurry, exit calmly in moderate way.

> **When the prayer is finished, you may disperse through the land, and seek the Bounty of Allaah (by working, etc.), and remember Allaah much, that you may be successful. (Al-Jumu'ah V: 10)**

CONGREGATIONAL SUNNAH PRAYERS

'Eed Prayers:

They are two (Festivals) in a year celebrated by Muslims all over the world. The first 'Eed called 'Eed-ul-Fitr which signifies the end of the fasting month of Ramazaan. The second is called 'Eed-ul-Azhaa, which falls on the tenth of Zul-Hijjah.

1. A two Raka'ahs prayer is for both festivals. This should be performed in congregation *(Bukhari, Muslim, Abu Daoud and others)*

2 It is offered after the sunrise and before mid-day. (Abu Daoud) On both occasions a Khutbah (sermon) should be delivered after the Prayer. *(Bukhari and Muslim)*

3. 'Eed congregational prayers are to be arranged in a centrally located open place *(Bukhari, Muslim and Abu Daoud)*

4 In these prayers, after Takbeer–Tahreemah and before beginning the Qirat, Takbeer is to be repeated three times in the first Raka'ah, and three times in the second Raka'ah before beginning Sooratul Faatiha. *(Ibn Maajah)*

5. In the 'Eed Khutbah, the first should be started with nine Takbeers and second with seven takbeers. (Al Fataawa Al-Hindiya : 1/150)

6. The Imam should emphasize the importance and regulations of Zakaatul-Fitr in the 'Eedul-Fitr Khutbah; and in the 'Eedul-Azhaa Khutbah, he should emphasize the importance and rules regarding the sacrifice and Pilgrimage.

7. 'Eed prayers are compulsory on every wise and adult Muslim. *(Nasai)* It is desirable to include the children.

8. During the two 'Eed days as well as "Tashreek" days (11, 12, 13) Zul-Hijjah saying the Takbeer is recommended after all prayers, aloud. *(Muslim)*

9. The recommended form of Takbeer:

الله اكبر الله اكبر . لا اله الا الله والله اكبر الله اكبر ولله الحمد

"Allaahu Akbar Allaahu Akbar Laa Ilaaha Il-lal-Laahu Allaahu Akbar Allaahu Akbar Wa Lil-laa-hil-Hamd." (Ibn Abi Shybah)

10. When the Apostle of Allaah use to go for 'Eed prayer during the way he said "Takbeer in a loud voice. *(Baihaqi)*

11. The Apostle of Allaah after offering the 'Eed prayer use to return from a different way from that by which he went. *(Bukhari by Jaabir bin 'Abdullah)*

SALAATUT-TRAAWEEH : (Taraaweeh Prayer)

These are performed during the month of Ramazan after 'Ishaa prayer. The Traaweeh Prayer is performed (20) Raka'ahs in two with ten salams. It is most desirable to perform congregationally. The Imaam should recite audibly in all Raka'ahs. It is better to complete the Holy Quraan, once, at least, in Taraaweeh Prayers.

SALAATUL – JANAAZAH : (The Funeral Prayer)

The Funeral Prayer Means to perform a special type of prayer for the dead. This Prayer differs from other prayers in form and conditions. There is no Azaan and Iqaamah nor Ruk'oo, Sujood and tasha-hud, it is conducted with extra four Takbeers. It is the duty of the community, any one performing it absolves others from the obligation. But everybody will be responsible if nobody performs it. This prayer becomes compulsory on the death of any member of the Muslim community, except "Shu-hadaa" (martyrs). It is conducted any time.

The conditions for performing the funeral prayer:

1. The dead person should be a Muslim. *(Musnaf Ibn Abi Shybah)*
2. The dead body should be given an obligatory bath. *(Musnaf Ibn Abi Shybah)*

   This bath is not compulsory for martyrs. *(Bukhari)*
3. The body should be shrouded in clean cloth. *(Muslim)*
4. The colour of coffin should be white. *(Abu Daoud and Tirmizi)*
5. The dead body should be placed in front of Imaam. The Imaam stands opposite the head of male deceased and for female opposite of her chest. *(Ahmad, Abu Daoud and Tirmizi)*
6. If there are both sex among the deceased the men are placed near est the Imaam, the women nearest the Qiblah. *(Nasai)*
7. If children and women both among the deceased the child are placed nearest the Imaam, the women nearest the Qiblah. *(Nasai and Abu Daoud by Ibn 'Umar [R.A.A])*
8. For those who perform this prayer, all conditions of the ordinary Prayer should be observed.
9. Janaazah prayer should be performed outside of the mosque in open yard. *(Bukhari, Haakim and Ahmad)*
10. Do not perform it in between graves.

(Tabrani in Ausat and Mujamma'Az-Zawaaid 3/36)

The Method of Offering Prayer

1. Make intention for this Prayer, with extra four "Takbeers" *(Bukhari)*
2. Make three rows or more in odd numbers*. *(Abu Daoud and Tirmizi)*
3. The Imaam say the first Takbeer اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ *"Allaahu Akbar"* and placing the hands as in usual prayers, and recite

سُبْحَانَكَ اللّٰهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ وَتَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ وَتَعَالٰى جَدُّكَ وَلَا اِلٰهَ غَيْرُكَ

"Subhaana Kallaahumma Wa Bi Hamdika Wa Tabaarakas Muka Wa Ta'aala Jadduka Wa Laa Ilaaha Ghyruk"

(Abu Daoud and Tirmizi)

4. Then say second Takbeer اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ *"Allaahu Akbar"* without rais ing the hands, then recite silently the prayer for blessings the Prophet (S.A.W.S) which is said in regular prayers. *(Nasai)*.
5. Then say third Takbeer اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ *"Allaahu Akbar"* without raising the hands and do Du'a for the dead person. Different forms of Du'as are reported in the Prophetical traditions for this purpose. The following Du'a is one of the reported Du'as for an adult.

اَللّٰهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِحَيِّنَا وَمَيِّتِنَا وَشَاهِدِنَا وَغَائِبِنَا وَصَغِيْرِنَا وَكَبِيْرِنَا وَذَكَرِنَا وَاُنْثَانَا اَللّٰهُمَّ مَنْ اَحْيَيْتَهُ مِنَّا فَاَحْيِهِ عَلَى الْاِسْلَامِ وَمَنْ تَوَفَّيْتَهُ مِنَّا فَتَوَفَّهُ عَلَى الْاِيْمَانِ

"Allaahum Maghfirli Hy-yinaa Wa My-yi-Tinaa Wa Shaahidinaa Wa Ghaa-Ibinaa Wa Sagheerina Wa Kabee-Rinaa Wa Zaka-Rinaa Wa Unsaanaa, Allaahumma Man Ah Yaytahoo Minnaa fa Ah Yihee 'Alal Islaam Wa Man Tawaf-Fytahoo Minnaa Fa Tawaf-fat hoo 'Alal Eemaan." *(Tirmizi, Nasai and Ahmad)*

Du'aa for a Boy

اَللّٰهُمَّ اجْعَلْهُ لَنَا فَرَطًا وَّاجْعَلْهُ لَنَا اَجْرًا وَّذُخْرًا وَّاجْعَلْهُ لَنَا شَافِعًا وَّمُشَفَّعًا

"Allaahum-Maj 'Alhu Lanaa Faratan Waj-'Alhu Lanaa Ajran Wa Zukhran Waj-'Alhu Lanaa Shaafi- 'An Wa Mushaf-Fa'aa"

(Al-Hidaayah-1/180)

Du'aa for a Girl

اَللّٰهُمَّ اجْعَلْهَا لَنَا فَرَطًا وَّاجْعَلْهَا لَنَا اَجْرًا وَّذُخْرًا وَّاجْعَلْهَا لَنَا شَافِعَةً وَّمُشَفَّعَةً

"Allaahum-Maj 'Alhaa Lanaa Faratan Waj- 'Alhaa Lanaa Ajran Wa Zukhran Waj- 'Alhaa Lanaa Shaafi- 'Atan Wa Mushaffa'ah"

(Musnaf 'Abdur Razzaq-2/529)

6. After say the fourth takbeer اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ *"Allaahu Akbar"* (as previously without raising the hands) say Salaam as in regular prayers. *(Baihaqui)*

*On the authority of Marsad Bin Abdullah Al-Yazni (R.A.A), who said that when Maalik Bin Hubyrah(R.A.A) while leading a funeral prayer noticed that the number of participants was less, he divided them into three rows, explaining that the Holy Prophet (p.b.u.o.h) has said: "If three rows of supplicants pray for deliverance of deceased person, he would be admitted to Paradise." *(Abu Daoud and Tirmizi)*

7. If any person comes after the funeral prayer begins, he should wait for the takbeer. When Imaam utter takbeer he should join in prayer by saying takbeer with Imaams takbeer. This is the first takbeer for him. When the Imaam say Salaam instead of making Salaam he should complete the missed takbeers, then salaam should be done. (Rud dul-Mukhtaar 3/114).

8. One who goes with funeral procession, must walk silently. Do not do zikr loudly nor recite the Quraan loudly. *(Al-Azkaar Nawawi)*

When going with funeral think of your own death. If you wish to do zikr, do it in heart. *(Rud-dul-Mukhtaar : 3/138)*

SALAATUL-ISTISQAA : (PRAYER FOR RAIN)

When rains have failed and it does not rain, then it is Sunnah to pray Allah, the Almighty, the All-powerful for rain.

The method of this prayer is, before going out for the prayer, fast for three days, turn to Allaah with sincere repentance, ask forgiveness, abandon every kind of cruetly to people and give alms. (Tah-Taawi 'Alal Maraaqi : 300)

On the fourth day wear old washed clothes, if you can wear patched clothes it is better. (Maraaqi Al-Falah Ma'a Al-Tah Taawi : 330, Kabreeri : 406)

After sunset go on foot to the jungle. *(Abu Daoud)*

Along with children, aged people and cattle. *(Durrul Mukhtaar Ma'arud:3/72)*

Go with head lowered and express huminity in each and every action. *(Maraaqi Al-Fahaah Ma'a Al Tah Taawi : 300)*

After reaching the jungle the Imam should sit on pulpit and say Allaahu Akbar and proclaim praise and glory of Allaah, then address the people and say you have complaint about the shortage of rain and drought in the city. Veily ! Allaah has ordered you to invoke him; He will respond to your invocation then recite this supplication.

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعٰلِمِيْنَ . اَلرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ . مٰلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّيْنِ . لَآ اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ يَفْعَلُ مَايُرِيْدُ .
اَللّٰهُمَّ اَنْتَ اللّٰهُ لَآ اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اَنْتَ ، اَنْتَ الْغَنِيُّ وَ نَحْنُ الْفُقَرَآءُ اَنْزِلْ عَلَيْنَا الْغَيْثَ
وَاجْعَلْ مَا اَنْزَلْتَ لَنَا قُوَّةً وَّ بَلَاغاً اِلٰى خَيْرٍ

"Alhamdu Lillaahi Rabbil 'Aalameen, Ar Rahmaa Nir Raheem, Maaliki Yau Middeen, Laaa Ilaaha Illal laahu Yaf 'alu Maa yureed Allaahumma Antal Laahu Illaa Ant. Antal Ghaniyyu Wa Nahnu Fuqaraa, Anzil 'Alynal Ghysa Waj'al Maa Anzalta Lanaa Quwwatan Wa Balaaghan Ilaa Khyr". (Ibn Habbaan)

Climb down from pulpit, and then perform two Raka'ahs prayer without Azaan and Iqaamah. *(Musand Ahmad)*

In the first Raka'ah recite Sooratul A'alla and in the second Raka'ah Sooratul Ghaashiyah. *(Mujamma' Az-Zawaaid : 2/212)*

Recite loudly. *(Bukhari, Tirmizi and Ahmad)*

After concluding the prayer the Imaam should deliver two sermoons. *(Rud-dul-Mukhtar : 1/624)*

During the second sermon the Imaan should put his shawl inside out and the right side to the left. *(Rud-dul-Mukhtaar : 3/71)*

After the sermon Imaam should stand up facing the Ka'abah and raising both hands up on the face, in such that the whiteness of armpit should be visible. *(Abu Daoud)*

The back side to the both palms is upside and the palms should be ground side. *(Muslim)*

Beg deep heartedly with great request and humbleness.

The form of supplication as follows :

اَللّٰهُمَّ اسْقِ عِبَادَكَ وَبَهَآئِمَكَ وَانْشُرْ رَحْمَتَكَ وَ اَحْيِ بَلَدَكَ الْمَيِّتَ

"Allaahumma Asqi 'Ibaadaka Wa Bahaa Imaka Wanshur Rahmataka Wa Ah yi Baladakal My-yit" (Abu Daoud)

اَللّٰهُمَّ اسْقِنَا غَيْثاً مُّغِيْثاً مَّرِيْئاً نَّافِعاً غَيْرَ ضَآرٍّ عَاجِلاً غَيْرَ اٰجِلٍ

"Allaahummas Qinaa Ghysam Mugheesan Maree an Naafi'an Ghyura Zaaaar in 'Aajilan Ghyra Aajil" (Abu Daoud)

"He sends down hail from mountains (clouds) in the sky, and He strikes with it whomever He wills, and turns it from whomever He wills. The vivid flash of its lighting nearly blinds the sight."(24:43)

ECLIPSE PRAYER

A Prayer during the period of solar or lunar eclipse (Whether total or Partial)

1. At the time of Sun elipse occurs a caller should call "Assalaatu Jaamia'ah" *(Bukhari and Muslim)*

2. Offer two Raka'ahs of prayer in Congregation. *(Bukhari)*

3. Recite long Soorahs. *(Bukhari)*

4. Recitaion should be loudly. *(Bukhari and Muslim)*

5. Duration of Ruk'oo and Sajdah must be longer. *(Bukhari)*

6. After Concluding the prayer Imaam should do Du'aa and followers should say "Aameen"

7. The remaining time should be spent in rememberance of Allaah and seeking Allaah's forgiveness upto the end of eclipse. *(Bukhari)*

8. In Lunar eclipse prayer offered individually.

VOLUNTARY PRAYERS

In addition to obligatory and Sunnah prayers, the Messenger of Allah (S.A.W.S) Used to perform certain voluntary prayers at Allah's pleasure, i.e. Tahiyatul – wuzu, Tahiyatul – Masjid, Tahajjud, Ishraaq, Zuhaa, Awwabeen, Salaatul-Tasbeeh etc. These prayers develop humility, and awareness of Allaah's Presence and Mercy, and willingness to submit to His will. It develops an ability to avoid undo immersion in the affairs of the world.

A Hadees has it: "My servant continues to draw near Me by Nawafil (voluntary prayers) until I love him, and when I love him. I am the hearing with which he hears the sight with which he sees, and the hand with which he grasps and the foot on which he walks."

TAHIYAT-UL-WUZU : (Prayer after ablution) It is performed after ablution. It consists of two Raka'ahs. *(Tirmizi)*

TAHIYAT-UL-MASJID : (A Salutation prayer on entering on Mosque) It is performed soon after entering the Mosque and before taking seat. It consists of two Raka'ahs. This prayer is not applicable when one enters the Great Mosque of Makkah (Masjid-al-Haraam), but a "Twaaf"of the Ka'abah is done instead. *(Bukhari)*

ISHRAAQ PRAYER : The time of this prayer commences after sunrise. One who offer the Fajr prayer with congregation and sit till the time of "ISHRAAQ" by remembering Allaah, reciting Quran or "Dua', then offer two or four Raka'ahs "ISHRAAQ" prayer its reward is equal to the reward of Hajj & 'Umrah. *(Tirmizi)*

One who sits at the same place after offering the Fajr prayer, and does not talk except any beneficial talk. When approach the "ISHRAAQ" time offer two Raka'hs forgives his sins, even if they be like the foam of sea. *(Abu Daoud)*

TAHAJJUD PRAYER: (The night Pray) "Tahajjud" means the Sunnah to be performed at night after sleep, is strongly encouraged in Quran."Their sides forsake their beds, to invoke their Lord in fear and hope". (As-Sajdah V: 16) Further: "And in some part of the night given up for "Tahajjud" (Bani Isra-eel V: 79). "They used to sleep but little by night [invoking their Lord (Allah) and praying, with fear and hope]. And in the hours before dawn they were (found) for forgiveness."(Az-Zaariyaat V: 17-18)The preferred time for it is after midnight and before dawn. This prayer is the most desirable among the supererogatory prayers. The minimum numbers of it is two Raka'hs, and maximum twelve Raka'hs which are to be performed by two. It is desirable, to those who may perform Tahajjud prayer, to delay Witr prayer and do it by adding it to Tahajjud. *(Muslim)*

Abu Huryrah (R.A.A) relates that the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.S) said: "The best prayer after the Farz (obligatory) prayer, is the night prayer" *(Muslim)*

Abu Huryrah (R.A.A) relates that the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.S)) said: "Allah grants His Mercy to a man who gets up in the night to prayer, and wakes up his wife to pray also, sprinkling water on her face if she is unwilling. Similarly, may Allah grant His mercy to a woman who gets up in the night to pray, then wakes up her husband to pray also, sprinkling water on his face if he is reluctant." *(Abu Daoud)*

Abu Huryrah and Abu Sa'eed (R.A.A) said that the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.S) has said: If a man gets up at night and rouses his wife, and they both perform two Raka'hs of prayer, they are recorded among the men and women who remember Allah very often." *(Abu Daoud)*

Mughyrah Ibn Sha'ba (R.A.A) said: the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.S) would get up to pray until his feet were swollen up. Someone said to him, "Surely Allah has forgiven your past and future sins?" He said "Then may I not become the most greatful servant of Allah? *(Bukhari & Muslim)*

SALAATUL-Haajah: (PRAYER FOR NECCESSITY NEEDS)

"Surely Allaah is sufficient for you, He it is who strengthened you with his help". *(Al-Anfaal V: 62)*

Whenever necessity needs offer two Raka'h prayer with complete concentration, after completing the prayer raise both hands for Du'a and offer praise and greatness of Allaah Almighty, then recite the following Du'a with complete dedication and sincerity.

لَآ اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ الْحَلِيْمُ الْكَرِيْمُ ، سُبْحَانَ اللّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعَرْشِ الْعَظِيْمِ ، اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ
رَبِّ الْعَالَمِيْنَ، اَسْئَلُکَ مُوْجِبَاتِ رَحْمَتِکَ وَ عَزَائِمَ مَغْفِرَتِکَ ، وَالْغَنِيْمَةَ
مِنْ كُلِّ بِرٍّ وَّالسَّلَامَةَ مِنْ كُلِّ اِثْمٍ ، لَاتَدَعْ لِیْ ذَنْبًا اِلَّا غَفَرْتَهٗ ، وَلَا هَمًّا اِلَّا فَرَّجْتَهٗ ،
وَلَا حَاجَةً هِیَ لَکَ رِضًا اِلَّا قَضَيْتَهَا يَآ اَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِيْنَ

" Laa Ilaaha Il lal Laahul Haleemul Kareem, Subhaanallaahi Rab-Bil 'Arshil 'Azeem, Alhamdu Lil Laahi Rab-Bil 'Aalameen. As-Aluka Moojibaati Rahmatik, Wa 'Azaa Ima Maghfiratik, Wal Ghaneemata Min Kulli Bir-Rin Was-salaamata Min Kulli Ismin Laa Tad'a Lee Zam-ban Il-laa Ghafartah. Walaa Hamman Il-Laa Far-Rajtah, Walaa Haajatan Hiya Laka Rizan Il-Laa Qazy Tahaa Yaa Ar-Hamar Raahimeen." *(Tirmizi)*

Note : Do not perform in forbidden times

Salaat -tut-Tawaaf: (Prayer the circumambulation of the Ka'bah)

A two Raka'ahs prayer after the circumambulation of the Ka'bah. *(Bukahri)*

Salaat-ul-Ihram: It is a two Raka'ahs prayer performed before entering into Ihram for Hajj or 'Umrah.

Salaat-tut-Taubah: (PRAYER OF REPENTANCE)

The Holy Prophet ((S.A.W.S) said : "One who repents from his sins is like a man who never sinned at all." *(Ibn Maajah)*

Man is bound to make errors. He is also oblivious. But the pious never delay in seeking forgiveness.

The Messenger of Allaah (S.A.W.S) said, ;Each and every perosn is faultier but the best faultier is that person who repents to Allaah"*(Jaame'Tirmizi)*

The Quraan said : "And do not persist in what (wrong) they have done (but do repentance). "*[Al'Imraan V:135]*

The Apostle of Allaah (S.A.W.S) said: "When the slave repents to Allaah, then Allaah gives oblivion to the angels who write good and bad deeds (KIRAAMAN KAATIBEEN) and which part of the body has committed the sin, that part will be forgetful of the sin and whereever the sin has been committed on the land that piece of land is also obliterates to the extent that person will meet Allaah on the Day of Judgement in such a condition that there will be no witness for the sin he has committed.

(Jaam'e Sagheer :1/21)

Not only obliterate the mistake but change it to good deed.

The Allaah Almighty said : "Those who repent and believe and do righteous deeds, for them, Allaah will change their sins into good deeds."

(Al-Furqaan V:70)

The Requisites for repentance:

1. First refrain from the sin which has been committed.
2. Be regrateful for having committed a sinful act.
3. Having a sincere intention not to commit the same sin, or a similar sin again.
4. If the sin related with anybody then asks forgiveness from them and increase good deeds.

If by mistake any sin or evil deed has been committed immediately turn to Allah with out delay. Make ablution according to Sunnah and offer two Rakah Prayers with sincere repentance on this act. *(Tirmizi, Ibn Majah, Nasai and Abu Daoud)*

"Those who repent and believe and do righteous deeds, for those, Allah will change their sins into good deeds, and Allaah is Oft- Forgiving ,Most Merciful" *(Al-Furqaan V:70)*

Salaatul-Tasbeeh: This prayer was taught by Holy Prophet (S.A.W.S) to his uncle Hazrat Abbas (R.A.A). Prophet (S.A.W.S) told him that on account of offering this prayer all of his sins will be forgiven by Allah and said that if possible this prayer should be offered daily or once a week or once a month or once in life. *(Abu Daoud and Ibn Majah from Abbas[R.A.A])*

Method of Performing: Intent for four Raka'ahs prayer. In each Raka'ah after reciting Soorah Faatiha and other Soorah, recite the following Du'a 15 times in standing before Ruk'oo.

سُبْحَانَ اللّٰهِ وَ الْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ وَلَا اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ وَاللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ

" Subhaanallaahi Wal Hamdu Lillaahi Walaa Ilaaha Il-lallaahu Wallaahu Akbar"

Then go to Rukoo', after reciting سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيْم " *Subhaana Rabbiyal 'Azeem"* recite the above Du'a 10 times. Then stand up from Rukoo', saying سَمِعَ اللّٰهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ " *Sami 'Allaa Huliman Hamidah"*

And recite 10 times the same, and then go into the first Sajdah after reciting سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْاَعْلٰى " *Subhaana Rabbi yal A'laa"* recite same 10 times, Raise from the Sajdah, sit and recite it 10 times. Then perform the second Sajdah and again recite it 10 times in it. Then sit after rising for the second Raka'ah. Then complete the second Raka'ah in the same way as described above and while sitting for At-tahiyyat recite the Du'a 10 times before At-Tahiyyat. The four Raka'ahs should be completed in this way. In each Raka'ah the Du'a shall be recited 75 times.

SALAAT-UL-ISTIKHAARAH : (Prayer to seek guidance from Allaah)

When any matter or decision has to be under taken and you are uncertain about its benefit, one should seek guidance from Allaah.This called "Istikhaarah". One who seeks guidance and help of Allaah he will never be disappointed. Before going to bed offer two Rak'ahs prayer. After completing the prayer recite the following Du'a with complete concentration.

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّیْ اَسْتَخِیْرُکَ بِعِلْمِکَ ، وَاَسْتَقْدِرُکَ بِقُدْرَتِکَ ، وَ اَسْئَلُکَ مِنْ فَضْلِکَ
الْعَظِیْمِ ، فَاِنَّکَ تَقْدِرُوَلَا اَقْدِرُوَتَعْلَمُ وَلَا اَعْلَمُ ، وَاَنْتَ عَلَّامُ الْغُیُوْبِ، اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنْ کُنْتَ
تَعْلَمُ اِنَّ هٰذَا الْاَمْرَ خَیْرٌلِّیْ فِیْ دِیْنِیْ وَ مَعَاشِیْ وَعَاقِبَةِ اَمْرِیْ، فَاقْدِرْهُ لِیْ،اِنْ کُنْتَ تَعْلَمُ
اِنَّ هٰذَا الْاَمْرَ شَرٌّلِّیْ فِیْ دِیْنِیْ وَ مَعَاشِیْ وَعَاقِبَةِ اَمْرِیْ، فَاصْرِفْهُ عَنِّیْ ،
وَاصْرِفْنِیْ عَنْهُ،وَاقْدِرْ لِیَ الْخَیْرَ حَیْثُ کَانَ ثُمَّ رَضِّنِیْ بِهٖ

" Allaahumma Innee Astakheeruka Bi'ilmika Wa Astaqdiruka Bi Qudratika Wa As aluka Min Fazlikal 'Azeem, Fa Innaka Taqdiru Wa laa Aqdiru Wa Ta'alamu Wa laa A'lamu Wa Anta 'Allaamul-Ghuyoob. Allaahumma Inkunta Ta'alamu Anna Haazal Amra (mentioning the matter by name) Khyrul-lee Fee Deenee Wa Ma'aashee Wa 'Aaqibati Amree Faqdirhu lee inkunta Ta'lamu Anna Haazal Amra Sharrul-lee Fee Deenee Wa Ma'aashee Wa 'Aaqibati Amree Fasrifhu 'Annee Wasrifnee 'Anhu Waqdir lil-khyra Hy-Su Kaana Summa Raz-zinee Bih." (Bukhari)

Sleep on a clean bed with ablution according to Sunnah. On awaking up whatever sticks out in the mind is better should do accordingly. If nothing define should repeat the second day. If still undecided, then it should be repeated for seven days, during this period surely you will realize the suitable result.

SOORATUL-FAATIH AND SEVEN SHORT SOORAAHS FOR USE IN PRAYER

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ ○

Bismillahir-Rahmaanir-Raheem

Sooratul-Faatiha

Al-hamdu lillaahi rabbil 'aalameen
Ar-Rahmaanir-Raheemm
Maaliki Yaumid-deen
Iyyaaka Na'budu wa iyyaaka nasta'een
Ihdinas-siraatal mustaqeem
Siraatal-lazzena an'amta 'alyhim ghyril maghzoobi 'alyhim wa laz-zaaaal-leeeen

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعٰلَمِیْنَ ۞ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ ۞ مٰلِکِ یَوْمِ الدِّیْنِ ۞ اِیَّاکَ نَعْبُدُ وَ اِیَّاکَ نَسْتَعِیْنُ ۞ اِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِیْمَ ۞ صِرَاطَ الَّذِیْنَ اَنْعَمْتَ عَلَیْهِمْ ۞ غَیْرِ الْمَغْضُوْبِ عَلَیْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّآلِّیْنَ ۞

Sooratul-'Asr

Wal-'asr
Innal-Insaana lafee khusr
Illal-lazeena aamanoo wa 'amilus-saalihaati wa tawaasau bil haqqi wa tawaasau bis-sabr

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ ○
وَالْعَصْرِ ۞ اِنَّ الْاِنْسَانَ لَفِیْ خُسْرٍ ۞ اِلَّا الَّذِیْنَ اٰمَنُوْا وَعَمِلُوا الصّٰلِحٰتِ وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالْحَقِّ ۙ وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالصَّبْرِ ۞

Sooratul-Kausar

In-naaaa a'tynaa kal kausar
Fasalli lirabbika wanhar
Inna shaani aka huwal abtar

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ ○
اِنَّآ اَعْطَیْنٰکَ الْکَوْثَرَ ۞ فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّکَ وَانْحَرْ ۞ اِنَّ شَانِئَکَ هُوَ الْاَبْتَرُ ۞

Sooratun-Nasr

Izaa jaaaa'a nasrullaahi wal-fat-h
Wara'aytan-naasa yadkhuloona fee deenil-laahi afwaajaa
Fasabbih bihamdi rabbika wastaghfirhu, innahoo kaana tawwaabaa

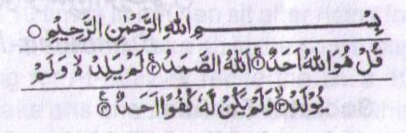
بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ ○
اِذَا جَآءَ نَصْرُ اللّٰهِ وَالْفَتْحُ ۞ وَرَاَیْتَ النَّاسَ یَدْخُلُوْنَ فِیْ دِیْنِ اللّٰهِ اَفْوَاجًا ۞ فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّکَ وَاسْتَغْفِرْهُ ؕ اِنَّهٗ کَانَ تَوَّابًا ۞

Sooratul-Masad

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ ○
تَبَّتْ يَدَآ اَبِيْ لَهَبٍ وَّتَبَّ ۝ مَآ اَغْنٰى عَنْهُ مَالُهٗ وَمَا
كَسَبَ ۝ سَيَصْلٰى نَارًا ذَاتَ لَهَبٍ ۝ وَّامْرَاَتُهٗ حَمَّالَةَ
الْحَطَبِ ۝ فِيْ جِيْدِهَا حَبْلٌ مِّنْ مَّسَدٍ ۝

Tabbat yadaaa abee lahabinw-watab
Maaa aghnaa 'anhu maaluhoo wa maa kasab
Sayaslaa naaran zaata lahab
Wamra atuhoo hammaalatal-hatab
Fee jeedihaa hablum-mim-masad

Sooratul-Ikhlaas


بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ ○
قُلْ هُوَ اللّٰهُ اَحَدٌ ۝ اَللّٰهُ الصَّمَدُ ۝ لَمْ يَلِدْ ۙ وَلَمْ
يُوْلَدْ ۝ وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَّهٗ كُفُوًا اَحَدٌ ۝

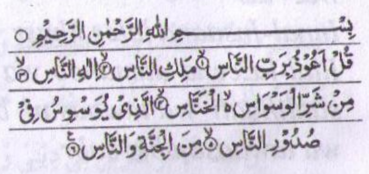
Qul hu-wallaahu ahad
Allaahus-samad
Lam yalid wa lam yoolad
Wa lam yakul-lahoo kufuwan ahad

Sooratul-Falaq

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ ○
قُلْ اَعُوْذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ ۝ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ ۝ وَمِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ اِذَا
وَقَبَ ۝ وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفّٰثٰتِ فِي الْعُقَدِ ۝ وَمِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ اِذَا حَسَدَ ۝

Qul a'oozu birabbil falaq
Min sharri maa khalaq
Wa min sharri ghaasiqin izaa waqab
Wa min sharrin-naffaasaati fil 'uqad
Wa min sharri haasidin izaa hasad

Sooratun-Naas


بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ ○
قُلْ اَعُوْذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ ۝ مَلِكِ النَّاسِ ۝ اِلٰهِ النَّاسِ ۝
مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ ۙ الْخَنَّاسِ ۝ الَّذِيْ يُوَسْوِسُ فِيْ
صُدُوْرِ النَّاسِ ۝ مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ ۝

Qul a'oozu birabbin-naas
Malikin-naas
Ilaahin-naas
Min sharril waswaasil khannaas
Al-lazee yuwaswisu fee sudoorin-naas
Minal-jinnati wan-naas.

> **"All slaves were given this order that they should worship Allaah, keeping religion pure for Him".**
> **(Al-By-yinah V:5).**
>
> **"So know that none has right to be worship except Allaah".**
> **(Muhammad V:19)**
>
> **"Every thing will perish save Him" (Al-Qasas V:88)**

MISSING TEXT OF PAGE 36 & 37 IS GIVEN BELOW :

PAGE 36 :

17. *PRAY TO ALLAAH FOR THE WELFARE OF BELIEVERS & TO FORGIVE THEIR SINS*

PAGE 37 :

"*IN-NALLAAHA…………………TASLEEMA*"

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